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THE MARYLAND FARMER:

DEVOTED TO
AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE,



LIVE STOCK
and RURAL ECONOMY.

Vol. XX.

BALTIMORE, MAY, 1883.

No. 5.

ADDRESS

By *Augustine J. Smith.*

UPON ASSUMING HIS DUTIES AS THE PRESIDENT
OF THE MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL
COLLEGE, APRIL 4th, 1883.

*Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees
Professors and Students:*

In accepting the position of President of this college, I am aware that I am assuming grave responsibilities. I would be unworthy of the confidence reposed in me by the Board of Trustees, in conferring that honor upon me, did I fail to appreciate this fact in all its fulness.

It is a high and honorable, but solemn commission, to be entrusted with the education of young men for entrance upon the work and duties of life, and with moulding the character of that element in society which is destined to direct public opinion and to become the custodians of that great Christian civilization which embodies all those beneficent blessings which we enjoy in this land of freedom and boundless opportunity. My humble abilities would shrink from the task before me, did I not feel strong confidence in the utility and feasibility of the educational work intended to be done here, and an abiding faith in the earnest desire of the State to aid by moral and pecuniary support an honest and well defined purpose upon the part of this institution to faithfully fulfil the educational provisions of its charter in their entirety.

Without adequate means, it cannot be expected that we should meet the full measure of public expectation, and while I shall strive to produce results commensurate with the resources at command, we should be content, if we shall succeed in deserving the approbation of a generous criticism.

While it is admitted by all that the curriculum of this institution, in its academic and literary course, makes its graduates the peers of those of other colleges of high grade, yet it has been urged by many persons whose opinions are entitled to consideration, that the agricultural feature of the charter has not received due consideration as a branch of study. A just criticism would perhaps attribute this omission, not so much to intentional neglect by those in authority, as to the lack heretofore, of a public sentiment educated sufficiently to the importance of this feature as to have been willing to render that substantial aid essential to its proper development.

Public opinion has, however, undergone great changes in this respect. Within the past few years, agriculture as a science has been boldly asserting herself and is demanding her true position among the potent agencies which create and control the wealth, prosperity and destiny of a people: The enlightened nations thoroughly understand that this, the oldest of all industries, is the life principle and main-spring of all healthy and progressive national existence. Throughout our country, public opinion has crystalized into a demand for a broad agricultural education, and I believe our own people and State are ready to contribute earnest and efficient aid in furtherance of any faithful efforts we may put forth at this college to advance the interests of her great agricultural industry. Therefore, while we shall aim to maintain fully our high standard in the other branches of instruction, we propose to make agriculture experimentally, as well as theoretically, prominent in the course, so that whether our graduates shall elect or not to pursue the healthy and independent occupation of the farmer, they will at least have acquired an amount of useful information which will

strengthen their efforts in whatever direction they may take in the struggle of life, and if necessity arise, will be able to look with confidence to the bounteous mother of all industries for that livelihood which other occupations had failed to provide.

Agriculture is a broad field for intellectual and moral instruction as well as for physical development. Its investigations should enlist your enthusiastic inquiry, and be hailed rather as a recreation than a task in passing to them from the taxing brain work of more severe studies.

Plant life, with its mysterious laws and diversified forms of growth and wonderful physiological structure, finding practical development in the multiform results of crops and herds and commercial interests which sustain human life and direct the many-phased activities of organized communities, should command the attention of the highest powers of the human intellect. And when the eye looks out upon the entrancing landscapes, quickened with rural beauty and contemplates the beautiful manifestations displayed in the realm of Flowers and Fruits, the amazing structural formations, beauteous tints, exquisite perfumes, and delicious flavors, and then considers how beneficent the adaptation of all this wondrous production to our necessities and happiness; we should feel our moral faculties reaching for those nobler aspirations which point to a higher life where the God of the Bible will provide broader fields of observation, with enlarged capacities, sublimer conceptions, and more exalted purposes.

While recognizing my own responsibility, and that of the professors of this college, you must remember, young gentlemen, you have obligations to discharge which it would be unmanly in you to wish to avoid. I regard our relations as a kind of educational co-partnership, in which you have perhaps the greater stake and the larger investment, as your career in life is scarce begun, while ours is not only determined, but with some of us is fast approaching a conclusion.

We stand upon rights, different in kind, but equal in dignity, upon a contract the essence of which is *good faith* and *mutual confidence*. We agree to teach—you, to learn. We contract to provide the material, means, and educational appliances for imparting knowledge surrounded with reg-

ulations which will enable us to enforce by moral power, obedience to wholesome and essential discipline. You contract to faithfully use the educational facilities thus provided, and to obey the prescribed discipline of the college. Whether you will reap profitably the fruits of your investment, will depend upon the fidelity with which you will fulfil your agreement. Let us earnestly strive to co-operate in upholding the integrity and dignity of this educational relation. Let us meet upon the high plane of gentlemen who are capable of understanding the sanctity of obligations and the importance of upholding the discipline of the constituted authorities.

I will add, it is my earnest desire to make college life cheerful and home-like. I intend the students shall have good, wholesome food and comfortable sleeping apartments, as well as be provided with proper amusements and appliances for physical exercise. Especially do I wish each and every student to consider me as standing in the stead of parent, guardian, or friend, to whom he may come unreservedly at all times for advice and counsel.

Such is the general outline of the policy which shall govern me in the administration of my office. With the help of a higher power and an earnest and efficient support from our people and State, I have the boldness to believe we shall be able to build up an educational agency, which, in its broad and useful development, will be a source of pride to the State, and will find its beneficial influence reaching not only every agricultural home in Maryland, but every household which has had a son educated within the walls and surroundings of this college.

A high compliment paid us by the *Fredrick Examiner*, of Md.

MARYLAND FARMER.—This book for April comes to us with a beautiful colored frontispiece of a bunch of "Prentiss grapes," and several other illustrations. It treats on the various subjects of agriculture. Farmers cannot go astray in subscribing for this book. Published by Ezra Whittman, Baltimore, Md., at \$1.00 per annum, in advance.

Kendall's Spavin Cure is highly recommended by Prof. Williams, the wonderful horse tamer.

Silos and Ensilage.

BY H. L. WHITNEY.

[Remarks made at the dinner of the New England Agricultural Society, Boston, Feb. 6, 1883.]

I was in hopes that something would have been said here to-day about ensilage and as long as I am on my feet, I will say a word. Some two years ago I spent my summer in France, and I learned considerable about the manner of packing green food, and came home and built a silo, and was the laughing stock of all the people round me. I noticed, in France, the pits were dug about 12 or 15 feet in length, perhaps 6 feet deep and 6 feet wide, and filled with corn. I think in last year's *Ploughman* I gave a description of my silo. I had a very unfavorable year for my experiment. It was very dry. I was telling a gentleman a few moments ago, that my farm had been a sponge to absorb everything I could earn in the city until last year. Last year I made it pay. I bought 100 sheep and put on for an experiment. I am running this year 100 sheep and about 25 head of cattle. I found my corn feed when I opened my silo, as sweet as when as when it was put in. I built a silo also in Ohio about a year ago, but instead of filling it at once, they were a long time filling it. My idea is, the quicker you fill it the better it is. In Ohio, they were seven or eight days filling it, and before they got through, a man told me the stalks were all full of dust. In my own silo I do not think you could find a piece of corn large enough to put in your eye. My experience is that cattle thrive as well as in the pasture. I have a man measure them carefully every month, and I think they gain as rapidly as they did in the pasture. I do not care what this and that scientific man says about it, my cattle and sheep thrive on it, and as far as I am concerned it is a great success.

Ensilage.

Chemists and most persons who have had no experience in feeding ensilage, are opposed to this system as being costly and wasteful. But hundreds of careful observing farmers, who have had from one to five years' experience in its use, to a man, pronounce it the most economical and profitable method of preserving and feeding green crops to all live farm stock, and es-

pecially for dairy products and growing animals. This wide difference of opinion may be, perhaps, reasonably accounted for by the fact that the chemist deals with dead matter entirely in his laboratory, while the farmer deals with life, in the food and life in the animal. The chemistry of life and the chemistry of death may differ as much as the difference in opinion that exists between the chemist and the farmer upon this subject.—*Mirror and Farmer, N. H.*

Farm Work for May.

Plant corn, and when it is up and out of the way of harm from birds and worms, plant abundantly of pumpkin seed.

Clover Pasture.

Do not turn stock too soon on clover, and when you do, beware of hoven in cattle, particularly in wet weather. As some guard against it, be sure to give them plenty of salt and ashes.

Stock of all kinds, especially colts, should have a feed of grain at least once a day, though they be on clover, as it requires some time for the system to accommodate itself to the change from dry winter food to green summer diet. Such a change often produces hoven, flatulency or colic. Ashes and salt in equal parts are excellent preventives for such diseases. These two articles, with an equal amount of plaster, well mixed, form a fine dressing for corn, at the rate of 5 or 6 bushels of the mixture per acre.

Millet, or German Millet.

The last of the month, those who desire to increase their amount of winter provender, ought to select a portion of land and enrich it, and sow millet upon it. If the hay or straw crop is short we advise to sow millet, for it is sure, if properly sown on good land to produce well.—The seed is good food for poultry, and also is fattening to stock, but we should never sow millet in preference to corn broadcast for either soiling or provender for winter use.

Sheep Shearing.

Sheep shearing may be done after the fifteenth, during warm weather. If cold, rain or stormy weather comes soon after this work be done, see that the sheep are housed. There is often much cruelty attendant upon this work, and the master should see that it be avoided, and that these tender and harmless animals be treated with gentleness and kindness.

Potatoes.

Land can hardly be too rich for potatoes. We refer our readers to what we said in late numbers

of the MARYLAND FARMER, and to an article elsewhere in this number which we have carefully prepared. Now is the time to plant the general crop. Be sure to try in a small way several of the new varieties, say half a bushel or a bushel of each kind selected for experiment.

Sweet Potatoes.

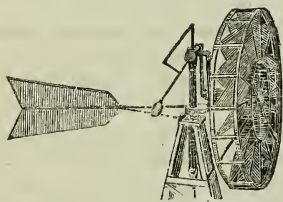
Sweet potatoes should now be set out, by drawing the slips from the plant bed in damp weather, and settling them in hills or ridges, under which strong manure from the stable should be placed. Too little attention is given to this popular and delicious vegetable. It is easily grown, and yields more to the acre, bringing also a better price than the Irish potato. As a rule it is a very profitable crop.

Root Crops.

Sugar Beets, Mangels and other Root Crops.—If our suggestions last month have been followed, as to the preparation for these important adjuncts, for successful farming, have been attended to sow the seeds of the Beet, Mangel, Carrot and Parsnip by the 10th or 20th of this month.—Ruta Baga, the last of the month or before the 20th of June.

Windmills.

One of the most useful and economical labor saving mechanical powers at the command of the farmer of the present day is the WINDMILL. Mr. R. G. Kirkwood, of Ellicott City, Md., has



patented a new one, with, it is said, several important improvements upon those which are already well known. The many uses of a good windmill on a farm far overbalance the comparative small cost of such a valuable article of machinery. See advertisement in this number.

Grass.

Have a plentiful supply of grasses of the best sorts, such as clover, timothy, orchard grass and other grasses. It is the source from which meat, butter and milk comes, and are the delight of stock of all sorts while they improve the soil. T. D. Curtis has written a truthful and beautiful little epic about *Grass*, which we commend to every thoughtful farmer.

Thank God for grass! No other glory vies
With the refreshing glory of the grass;
Not e'en the blue of the o'erhanging skies,
Nor fading splendors when the daylight dies.
Can this sweet smile of living green surpass.

The flowers are only evanescent show;
With fleeting life and odor soon they pass;
But with the song of birds and burst of blow,
From early spring to winter's virgin snow
Enshrouds the earth, appears the useful grass.

'Tis trodden on by man and beast, and mowed
And cropped, and still this ever living mass
Of tiny spires springs up by man's abode,
Where'er the living breath of God hath blown,
To bless both beast and man. Thank him for grass!

Garden Work for May.

Early Cabbage, Lettuce, Tomatoes and Egg Plants.—May be set out this month.

Bunch Beans.—Sow a few rows at intervals of ten days.

Pole Beans.—Lima beans are to be planted in rich hills four feet apart.

Squash and Cucumber.—To be planted early in the month. Early Bush squash for summer and the Hubbard for winter use.

Sweet Corn.—Plant some for a succession of this popular vegetable.

Ochra.—Drill this excellent soup seasoner in rows three feet, and let the plant be thinned to ten inches apart in the rows.

Watermelon and Canteloupes.—Plant at once, in hills six by ten feet. Put a peck of well rotted stable manure in the place for a hill, make the hill over it, chop the earth fine, and mix some of the manure with the earth in the centre of the hill; the hills should be broad and not over four inches high.

Peas.—Sow the principal crop now, the Champion of England, Black-eyed Marrow and Blue Imperial, all are fine and all grow five or six feet high; cover them at least two inches deep, and have the rows five or six feet apart. Pea rows should be as far apart as they grow in height.—This is a safe rule to regulate the distance of the rows from each other.

Carrots, Parsnips and Beets.—Sow the main crop of these this month.

Pepper.—Make a rich bed and sow pepper seed

Celery.—Sow seed for a late crop and transplant into a well prepared border, some plants for the early crop in September. Boston market celery is a good sort; dwarf celery is preferable for private use to the tall gigantic kinds that attract attention in market.

Small Salading.—Ought to be sown at different times during the month.

Nasturtium.—Plant seeds of Nasturtium on borders or alongside of trellises.

Onions.—The sets may be planted now, and the seed may be sown for pickling, but it is rather late to expect good sized onions from seed sown so late, with our dry and hot summers. To produce large onions in our climate the seed ought to be sown in March.

Early Potatoes.—Keep the ground well stirred, and weeds destroyed by frequent hoeing. Dress the vines with ashes and plaster.

Turnips.—Sow a bed of these for early use. They are nice with boiled mutton and corned beef, in August.

Cabbage.—Sow Flat Dutch, Drumhead Savoy, Winningstadt and Red Pickling cabbage for winter.

Strawberries.—Attend to the frequent cutting of the runners. Give the vines a working, and then mulch with straw, tobacco or corn stalks, woods' earth and leaves. If neither of these are convenient, the ground between the rows or hills may be covered with oyster shells, brick, shavings or plank. In dry weather water the vines freely.

The garden this month ought to show a goodly promise of reward for our labor, and we should be enjoying sprouts, spinach, lettuce, radishes, peas, onions, potatoes and early cabbage, if our hints and directions have been attended to during the past few months.

The Potato.

As this is the season for planting this useful and popular bulb, we again call attention to our views about its cultivation, fully expressed in the March number of the "Maryland Farmer," and in addition, call attention to the following extracts from those who have given of late their experiences in reference to the potato crop. The chief object of this article is, to excite our farmers to experiments with and careful observation of this important crop. The product of potatoes in Maryland for 1881, was 959,905 bushels, planted on 20, 415 acres, and value of same, \$988,702.

In the very able and instructive report of Mr. William R. Lazenby, director of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Columbus, Ohio, for 1882, we find an exhaustive treatise on the potato crop, in

which are given the *tests of fertilizers as a top dressing*, resulting as follows:

"1. Good hard-wood ashes are one of the best fertilizers that can be applied to the potato. They gave an increase over the natural increase of the land such as to make their use, at the rate of 75 bushels per acre—at twenty-five cents per bushel, profitable. 2. A mixture of ashes and plaster—10 parts by weight of the former to one of the latter—gave about the same results, while plaster alone had no good effect. 3. No advantage whatever was derived from the use of lime, which seems to indicate that there is already a sufficiency of that material in our soil. 4. Salt must be used with caution; anything over 5 bushels per acre did more harm than good, up to this amount its use will be generally attended with profit. 5. Coal ashes had a most marked beneficial effect. Spread thickly between the rows and thoroughly incorporated with the soil, their mechanical effect was greater than the chemical effect of any of the fertilizers tried. 6. Hen manure made fine and scattered freely, close to the rows, gave excellent results also. It appeared to be of about the same value as wood ashes. The following result is given:—"

	per acre.
Early Ohio—wood ashes.....	170 bus.
"—hen manure.....	181 "
Snow Flake—wood ashes.....	242 "
"—hen manure.....	235 "

Different methods of preparing seed and planting.—After giving the various methods in statistical tables, the director comes to the following conclusions:

"Large potatoes, whole, grew very rapidly, and in two weeks looked to be ten days earlier than the small cutting.

"Large potatoes, cut once, grew nearly as well, and so did small whole potatoes; but those cut with one and two eyes grew very slowly, and, in fact, made only about half the growth in vines. It was impossible to note the difference in the growth and maturity of stem ends and seed ends; so, also, with those planted cut-side up and cut-side down.

"Seed ends, though, show the heaviest yield, but were not of as good size. Cut-side up shows considerable better yield than cut-side down; it is difficult to account for this.

"Plot No. 30, potatoes cut once, shows the heaviest yield, 310 bushels per acre, being $8\frac{1}{2}$ bushels in excess of whole potatoes on plot No. 28. The size diminished somewhat with the increase in yield, yet all were fair, marketable potatoes, and would doubtless have been much better had it not been so very dry during the latter part of July and August.

"There could be observed no difference in the size of the potatoes in plot 32, where small potatoes whole, were used as seed, and in plot 28, where large potatoes, whole, were used."

The report also says:—

"The following is the result of a premium experiment made by Jesse L. Delano, of Massachusetts. The test extended over two years. The first year one-fourth of an acre was selected and divided into two equal parts. The preparation and cultivation of each part was as near alike as possible. Medium sized potatoes were selected for seed, and these were first cut so as to divide the seed end from the stem end; then each end was cut to two eyes, the stem-ends being planted on one part, and the seed-ends on the other.

"They were planted in rows, three feet apart, and eighteen inches apart in the row. The result was as follows:

'Seed-ends yielded 2,010 pounds, or thirty-three and one half bushels of merchantable potatoes; stem-ends yielded 1,890 pounds, or thirty-one and one-half bushels of merchantable potatoes, a difference of sixteen bushels to the acre in favor of seed ends. The quantity of small potatoes on each part did not vary materially. The seed-ends germinated, blossomed and matured the earliest.'

"The second year one acre was divided into eight plots of twenty rods each, and medium sized potatoes used for seed, cut to one eye, two eyes, four eyes and one-half potatoes, keeping the seed-ends and stem-ends separate as before."

It also gives the results of the first of 2 parallel series of potato trials, instituted by the New York Experiment Station, and Houghton Farm, (experiment station.)

From all together we conclude that experiments thus far, show that the usual cutting, from 3 to 5 eyes to a piece, and the ordinary way of planting in rows 3 feet apart, and the hills in the rows, from 12 to 15 inches apart, covered 4 inches deep, is

about the best and safest plan to be pursued.

The early maturity of the seed potato planted is of great importance, almost equal to its good quality for cooking, and its prolificness. In regard to this we append extracts from a sensible writer in the *Country Gentleman*.

"The earliest potato, as far as my experience goes is the Early Electric. Last season, in order to test the comparative earliness and yield of the new varieties alongside of the well known kinds, I planted at measured distances, a definite number of hills of each kind given in the following table. They were all planted in the midst of a field of potatoes, and given the same cultivation as the whole field. Single eyes were planted, on the 15th day of May:—

Name.	Time of ripening.	Product per acre.
Early Electric.....	Aug. 7.....	93½
Brownell's Best.....	Sept. 7.....	237½
Beauty of Hebron.....	Sept. 1.....	179½
Early Rose.....	Sept. 1.....	159
Magnum Bonum.....	Sept. 10.....	157½
Late Rose.....	Sept. 15.....	194
Snowflake.....	Sept. 7.....	189
White Elephant.....	Sept. 25.....	232
Burbank.....	Sept. 25.....	220
Belle.....	Sept. 15.....	225
Defiance.....	Oct. 1.....	382½
St. Patrick.....	Oct. 1.....	250
Rose's Seedling.....	Oct. 1.....	228
Mammoth Pearl.....	Sept. 25.....	257

"The dying of the tops was taken as the period of ripening. It will be seen that the Early Electric is three weeks earlier than the Early Rose. Had it been planted very early I presume the yield would have been satisfactory. The Defiance was by far the best producer; quality good. The handsomest potato was Rose's Seedling; all large. Great care was necessary in making the experiment, which those who grow potatoes expressly for seed will appreciate."

[We have only selected from the long list, some of the more prominently known in this section.—Eds. Md. Far.]

When you meet with an accident, get a sprained ankle, or are otherwise injured, don't go to the expense of sending for a doctor, but apply Kendall's Spavin Cure, and you will experience instant relief.

Pleuro-Pneumonia and other Infectious diseases of Cattle.

Will be a subject of discussion at the next meeting of the Maryland Breeders' Association, we learn, with a view to the enlistment of the public feeling in a general determination to have these diseases stamped out. To accomplish this, generous aid must be given by our State government and by the National government, or our entire herds may some day be lost to us entirely. We hear, Governor Hamilton, at the head of the farmers of the State, sees the necessity of active provisions being made to this end, both by the citizens and the State, as well as by the general government.

We are glad to believe that our State is, at present, almost entirely free from all contagious diseases among our stock, yet it may come when we little thinketh, therefore we must provide such ways and means as will protect us hereafter. There is too much money now invested in cattle in Maryland, of high and low degrees, to hesitate for a moment to use every means to forever guard us from the imputation that we have diseased stock—a report which designedly or otherwise has found itself abroad to the great injury of breeders of high bred stock, as well as to our graziers and dealers in stock. Whatever there was heretofore, they were only sporadic cases. But now have been happily eradicated and we claim boldly that such prejudicial reports should not be believed, because they rest upon falsehood. We hope the whole subject will be fully ventilated at the next meeting of the Maryland Breeders' Association. We append to this a strong appeal for co-operation in this important matter, which we find in the *Chicago Tribune*.

"In these days the principle that 'in union there is strength,' is more clearly understood and acted on than ever before, and co-operation in great interests and in small, is the rule rather than the exception. For the protection and promotion of the

welfare of those who eat meat, butter, or cheese, or drink milk, and that includes nearly every man, woman or child in America, stock owners have for years been trying to secure from Congress a law which will protect the cattle of this country from exposure to fatal contagious diseases. Congress has, so far, treated the matter with contempt.

"Rather more than a year ago, E. W. Perry, who has for years been known as a writer upon live stock topics, suggested the organization of a National Congress of Stockmen, which should include breeders and owners of stock of all kinds, the object of which would be to further by all honorable means the interests of stock-owners. The idea met hearty approval at once, and there is now no doubt that such an organization will be formed this year, probably at the time of the fat stock show in Chicago, next November. Those interested in this movement which is for the good of all, should address Mr. Perry, agricultural editor of the *Tribune*, Chicago."

The *Breeders' Gazette*, of Chicago, has the following sensible remarks upon contagious disease.

"When we have a contagious disease among cattle in this country, we talk about it, protest; pass resolutions; Congress gravely or farcically discusses some measure, some cry, 'hush! hush! keep still about it or trade will be injured!' In general, we act in anything but a manly, vigorous way. In some countries experience has shown that manly and vigorous measures are, in the end, the best and the cheapest. Just now the foot and mouth disease is unusually prevalent in Great Britain. The privy council prohibits the gathering of any 'store stock' at any market in the kingdom for one month, and also the removal of any animal alive from the London district, after it has been in the metropolitan market. Such orders will cause hardship and loss. Doubtless there are considerable areas in which the disease has no foothold; but the British Government acts on the conviction that the good of the whole country is more important than the welfare of the few. It hopes to get rid of the disease entirely by taking vigorous measures; and then trade can go on undisturbed and without danger. Our own lawmakers may profit by this example."

FISH.

We make the following extracts from that well edited and instructive paper,—*The American Angler*, New York, price, \$3.00 per year, and illustrated.

Sturgeon.—The sturgeon is perhaps the most useful of fish. Nothing is wasted in its consumption. "Every portion of the sturgeon is turned to profitable use. The roe, which is developed in astonishing quantity, close resembles turnip seed in size and color. This is made into the famous *caviare*, so highly relished by European gourmets. The 'sound,' or air bladder of the sturgeon, which is very large, is carefully dried for exportation, being used in the manufacture of gelatine and the finer qualities of glue. The head, tail and skin, entrails and backbone are dried out over a slow fire and yield a considerable quantity of valuable oil which is in great demand by leather dressers. The refuse, after the oil has been extracted, makes a valuable fertilizer and is composted by farmers."

Catfish.—The catfish properly prepared with white wine makes an excellent and relishable soup.

[We are fond of catfish soup, even substituting milk for wine, with such condiments as are required when wine is used.—EDS. MD. FAR.]

Carp.—We are told that the carp will live to a very advanced age, but there is no living naturalist enterprising enough to procure himself one, and like the old lady, who, when assured by Buffon that the crow would exist some hundred years, immediately procured herself the largest and blackest she could find, with the determined intention of verifying the fact for herself.

The Indians of the north are said to freeze the carp and bring them to life again by thawing them gradually, and that this method of transportation produces no ill-effects upon them we are assured by an able author, and also that on their being returned to the water they become as lively as ever. Certainly the carp has a tenacity of life which is only surpassed by the eel and catfish.

When opened, cleaned and the interior well rubbed with an even quantity of pul-

verized sugar and salt, the transportation of fish can be effected in warm weather and the flesh preserved fresh for two or three days.

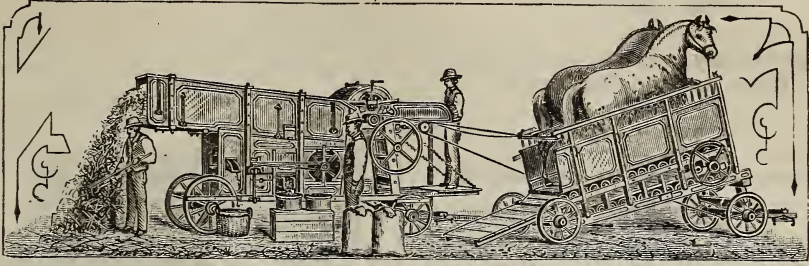
The pike or bass should never be introduced into waters where trout had been previously planted.

Loosen the Soil.

The immediate aim of tillage is the provision of a proper seed bed, yet thorough tillage has other objects and effects, among which may be mentioned:—First, to stir and loosen the entire soil to a sufficient depth, so that the roots of the plants may freely extend themselves in search of food. Second, to pulverize the soil and mix thoroughly its constituent parts, so as to increase its absorbent and retentive powers, and to effect an equal and economical distribution of manure. Third, to destroy weeds and foreign plants which rob the crop of food and check its growth. Fourth, by open the soil and rendering it permeable to air and water the inert materials contained in it, both organic and inorganic, are convertible into soluble plant food. And in regard to many of the insects which prey upon our crops, especially such as work beneath the soil at the root of plants, frequent tillage is found to disturb them and bring them to the surface, where they are picked up by birds.—*Exchange*.

An Instantaneous Light.

Such in a word is the unique apparatus on exhibition at the rooms of the Portable Electric Light Co., 22 Water Street, Boston. It occupies the space of only five square inches and weighs but five pounds, and can be carried with ease. The light, or more properly lighter, requires no extra power, wires or connections, and is so constructed that any part can be replaced at small cost. The chemicals are placed in a glass retort; a carbon and zinc apparatus, with a spiral platinum attachment, is then adjusted so as to form a battery and the light is ready. The pressure on a little knob produces an electric current by which the spiral of platinum is heated to incandescence. The Portable Electric Light Co., was recently incorporated, with a capital of \$100,000 under the laws of Massachusetts. The usefulness of the apparatus and the low price (\$5) will no doubt result in its general adoption. Some of the prominent business men of the State are identified with this enterprise. In addition to its use as a lighter, the apparatus can also be used in connection with a burglar-alarm and galvanic battery.—*Boston Transcript*, Dec. 30.



"Fearless" Railway Threshing Machine.

We present our readers, on this page, an engraving of the celebrated "Fearless" Railway Threshing Machine, manufactured at the Empire Agricultural Works, Minard Harder, proprietor, Cobleskill, N. Y. For years, Mr. Harder's name has been before the country as the manufacturer of threshers and cleaners and railway horse powers of the highest merit, having made a specialty of this class of machines for 23 years. As evidence of the superior excellence of his machinery, we would, without intent to disparage the products of the makers of similar implements, state the following facts:

The State of New York, through its agricultural society, awarded to Mr. Harder, the two last gold medals given to machines of this class, and we think that the judges were convinced they were doing impartial justice. Referring to the Centennial, we note that (with a large number of competitors) Minard Harder was the only one to receive a medal and diploma of merit upon both horse power and thresher and cleaner. Again, we note that the publishing house of D. Appleton & Co., in their great work, "Appleton's Cyclopædia of Applied Mechanics," select Harder's "Fearless," as the one above all others in America to illustrate and describe. And to supplement these flattering, and in our opinion, well merited evidences of popularity, an opinion from far off India. In the month of June, 1881, Mr. Harder received a package by mail, the envelope having received a stamp, "On her Majesty's service only." The inclosure was a diploma of merit from the Tulakdars Agricultural

Exhibition, held at the historical city of Lucknow, India, the previous March. This testimonial was the more gratifying to Mr. Harder, because it was entirely unexpected and coming from that distant part of the world where "conservatism" rules everything, it is no wonder that the diploma and accompanying letters are highly prized. These illustrations of the deliberate, unbiased judgment of those best competent to pass an opinion might be supplemented by almost countless others.

The limits of this article will not permit our giving a detailed statement of the many excellent features of the "Fearless" Horse-power and Thresher and Cleaner. Mr. Harder has furnished them himself in his new, beautiful and fully illustrated catalogue of 52 pages, which is sent free to interested applicants. This catalogue will afford solid sensible reading to those who contemplate buying a horse power, a thresher or thresher and cleaner, a clover huller, a fanning mill, a feed cutter or a sawing machine. These articles are the ones the Empire Agricultural Works manufacture, and the fairness with which their merits are discussed—the detailed explanations that are given—will be found far more satisfactory than anything we could write.

24-Stop Organ for \$51.

The offer made in this month's issue by Mayor Beatty, of Washington, New Jersey, of a 24-stop organ for \$51, delivered at your very door, is one that lasts but 10 days from the date of this month's issue, and our readers should take advantage of it at once. The well-won reputation of this house assures buyers that they will get what he advertises; and the price, with all freight prepaid, should give him, as it will, thousands of additional satisfied customers. We are informed by good authority that Mr. Beatty is manufacturing and shipping sixty-nine organs daily, and is running his factory nights in order to fill orders promptly.

THE APIARY.

Comb Honey.—How to Produce, Care for and Market it.

BY C. H. LAKE.

[Concluded from page 110, April number.]

MARKETING.

It is an old and true saying—"to obtain a good honey crop, is one trade, to market it well, another." Comb honey is preferred by all for table use, and each season shows the marked improvement in the various styles of sections and packing. A few seasons ago it was no difficult matter to see honey in 6 lb. packages, and nearly a third of it box and glass. A year later, the 2 lb. comb completely eclipsed the square glass box; then the 1 lb. was sought after, and finally a still smaller or 15 cent package. After experimenting with all these various sizes and styles, we find the best marketable section to be those holding from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., or a section $4\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ (for a 1 lb.), to $1\frac{1}{2}$ for a $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. We have more surface to attract the attention than in the small $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ section. And if the former is placed beside the latter, each holding a pound, the former will sell *ten* times to the latter's *once*. Fancy grocers are the principal dealers in honey and usually they require something that will attract and please their customers. Honey is no exception to the rule, and the more fancy it can be got up, the better the prices and quicker the sales. Honey is a dirty article for the grocer to handle—counter, shelves, scales and fingers constantly becoming besmeared, and many, to my knowledge, have abandoned keeping it on this account. Recently I called upon an old customer, soliciting an order. "No," came the reply, "I won't have it in my store." "But allow me show you a new package." After a thorough examination the goods were admired—"You can send me a case," was the result.

Mr. Thomas Reese, one of Baltimore's best grocers, in a recent interview remarked "But for the manner in which you put up your goods, I had determined never again to handle honey; now I have no difficulty, and your plan is perfection exemplified."

This is our plan—a counter box and shipping crate combined, is furnished each

of our customers. These crates we claim our individual property and simply loan them to the grocer as a convenience, by way of aiding him to sell our products.

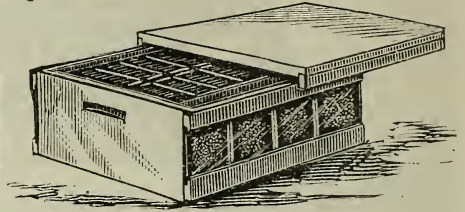


FIG. 1.

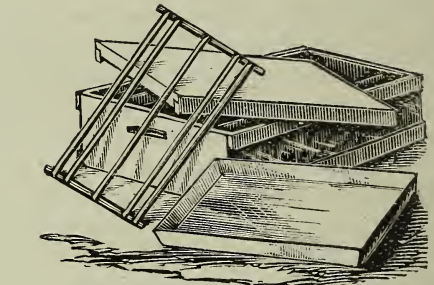


FIG. 2.

The accompanying illustrations (Fig. 1 and 2.) give a very correct idea of this counter box. It is well constructed and in the bottom a tin tray is placed. In this tray a small rack that keeps the sections from coming in contact with any honey that may, through breakage or otherwise drip into the tray. These features are shown in Fig. 2. A sliding top to the box makes it convenient for the grocer, and the sections are arranged to the best advantage for his purpose. Glass sides—through which the white combs can at all times be seen, and all secure from dust or flies. In addition to the counter box we propose furnishing each of our patrons with a new feature in the shape of a paste board box, made to hold one section of either size, and so prepared that in case of breakage it cannot leak out and soil the hands or clothing. This box will contain a nice label containing the business card of the grocer handling our goods, while each section will bear the brand of our well known apiary. The question is, "Does it pay to put up honey in these attractive forms?" I feel I cannot more forcibly answer than by quoting from higher authority, and as T. G. Newman's new work,

"*Bees and Honey*," contains a most admirable article on the subject, perhaps I can do no better than in selecting therefrom. Says this concise writer—"In order that honey may be sold readily it *must be attractive*. To-day, comb honey is the preference for table use, and if we would cater to the public want we must produce that article in the most attractive shape. This must necessarily be arrived at by growth. We could not jump at one to the most desirable shape, but by steady forward steps we hope to approximate perfection.

"The larger boxes of yore, with many combs are rapidly going out of demand, and now it is difficult to dispose of those having more than two combs, at any price, but invention comes to the rescue, putting upon the market single comb boxes of suitable size and shape, to pack in a neat and cheaply constructed crate containing a dozen sections. In these boxes G. M. Doolittle sold ten tons of comb honey to Thurber & Co., of New York, and was afterwards awarded the \$50 gold medal for the 'best honey, in the most marketable shape' at the meeting of the National Convention in October, 1877. This fact suggested for it the name of 'Prize Box.'

"No product of field or farm varies so much in price as honey—and why? Because of the unattractive manner in which some put it upon the market, causes it to be classed as a second or third rate article.

"In Thurber & Co.'s price list for December, comb honey of the best grade is quoted at 25 cents, in this attractive form, while the same honey in three comb boxes, is quoted 20 cents. These are facts that need no argument.

"One great question towering above all others in importance is, 'how to dispose of honey to the best advantage.' In vain do we talk of the best hives, the best implements for every department of the apiary. In vain do we toil and labor from morn till eventide, manipulating our pets and their surroundings. In vain do we tell of the large amount of honey stowed away in our honey house. Vain is all this if we cannot dispose of it to advantage and thus *reap the reward* of our well doing."

[We call attention of all interested in bee-keeping, to the admirable essay of Mr. Lake, concluded in this number, as a fount from which the beginner as well as the ex-

perienced bee-keepers of the country can draw plain truths and many practical hints for their guidance. Mr. Lake is an authority, as he is not only scientific on this subject, but is a practical worker himself, and has large stores of bees, honey and all the late improvements in proper fixtures for making honey, for sale and public inspection, at his place of business set forth in his advertisement.

For the Maryland Farmer.

Preparing Seed and Planting Corn.

Indian corn is our great American crop, pre-eminently—and it is presumed our growers have the desire and the ambition to achieve the highest success in its production, both as to quantity of yield and quality of grain that is possible.

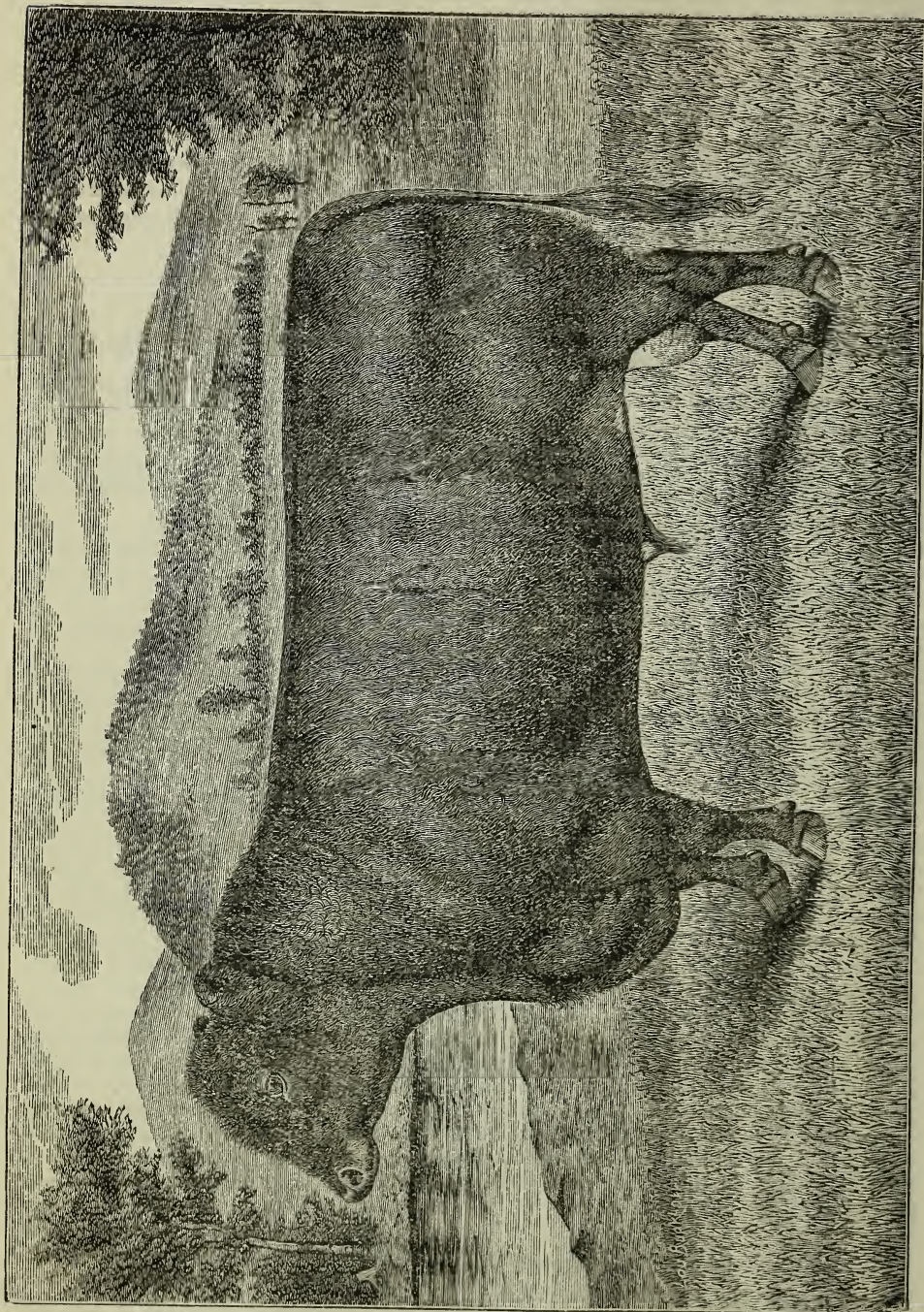
It is now time to prepare soil and seed for planting. Let the land be well plowed a good depth, and made fine, in order that the roots may run deep and wide, to be as secure as possible against the evils of drouth.

Then the seed carefully selected from long, well filled ears, of small cob and long kernels; then the seed should be soaked 8 or 10 hours in salt brine or copperas water, then stirred in lime or ashes to dry it. It has also been found very good to soak the seed in coal-tar water for several hours. This soaking the seed before planting, makes it come up sooner as well as more evenly, and then it will all grow on more thriftily, besides being less liable to attacks from worms and other insects.

The odor of this coal-tar water is very offensive to nearly all bugs and worms. Put water in an old kettle with coal-tar and stir together for a day or two, before using.

Sweet Corn is a valuable crop to grow, and has become much more so of late years; it is in large demand for canning and for foreign supply. It is a good plan to make successive plantings every week, from the earliest to the latest date that will allow ears to form before the fall frosts. Every farm home should have plenty of sweet corn for the family consumption. Then the stalks and fodder are better than from the same kind of other corn, and will make more fat on animals and more milk with cows.

D. S. C.



"THE JUDGE," 1150, Property of Geo. Whitfield, Rougement, P. Q., Canada

LIVE STOCK REGISTER.

A Famous Prize Winner.

We are much indebted to the *Breeder's Gazette*, of Chicago, for our illustration of one of the best specimens of this remarkable breed of cattle that has yet been brought to this side of the Atlantic, and to the columns of that excellent journal for for the following explanatory remarks about the subject of the sketch which we present to our readers.

"We have never yet displayed a picture in the gallery, which, from week to week, constitutes the first page of *The Breeder's Gazette* that has had for an original an animal more famous in bovine history than the one which we give herewith. The triumph which the Aberdeen-Angus cattle won at the great Paris exposition in 1878, over all other breeds, served to attract the attention of stock breeders of America to them as it had never been before, and from the day that Mr. McCombie and Sir George Macpherson Grant first sent their black doddies into the show ring at Paris, down to the present, the breed has steadily advanced in popularity. Among the animals that attracted especial attention in this very remarkable collection was the Ballindalloch bull, 'The Judge 1150,' then a three-year-old and to him was awarded the highest individual honors of the show—a gold medal over all competitors among the beef breeds.

"This bull although bred at Ballindalloch, is really one of the McCombie sort, his dam, Jilt 973, having been bred at Tillyfour, as was also his sire, the famous prize winner, Scotsman 2174 (of Mr. McCombie's Zara tribe.) Jilt 973, may well be styled "the mother of monarchs," as she produced Juryman 404, and Justice 1462, as well as The Judge 1150. Juryman won the highest honors at the Highland Society's Show at Perth, 1871, and nine years later Justice won the same honors at Sterling. This Jilt family is based upon Keilor blood, she being by Black Prince of Tillyfour 366, out of Beauty of Tillyfour 1180, strongly imbued with the blood of the greatest sire of his day, Rob Roy McGregor 267.

"The Judge was purchased several years ago for Mr. George Whitfeld of the Model

Farm, Rougemont, P. Q., Canada, and has since then stood at the head of the Aberdeen-Angus portion of Mr. Whitfield's herd. The writer hereof saw the bull at Rougemont, in August last, and although at that time in his eighth year, he was active and vigorous, and was still smooth and level enough to grace the show ring. Although he was in very moderate flesh his brisket was then only thirteen inches from the ground. His height at the shoulders was four feet eight inches; at hip, four feet nine inches; girth seven feet ten inches; length from top of poll, eight feet one inch."

Devon Cattle.

Dr. Page, of the University of Virginia says, in the April number of the *Southern Planter*, what is undoubtedly true of the Devon cattle of America. Mr. Geo. Patterson, of Maryland, was the first owner of this splendid breed. Dr. Page quotes what Henry Clay wrote in September, 1817.

"When at Baltimore I went to see the cattle given to Mr. Patterson by Mr. Coke and brought over from England this spring. They are blood red, without a particle of white about them, except the tip ends of their tails; most beautifully formed, somewhat of the symmetry of deer; smooth, soft skins, but very small indeed; but as large as our native breed. Their excellence is said to consist in their docility, and nimbleness of the oxen of that breed; and the richness of the milk, of which they do not give much."

He further quotes from *Allen, on American Cattle*.

"This beautiful race has been considered by some English authors, aboriginal, and are claimed to have been known in England at the time of its invasion by the Romans. It is certain that their fineness of limb, uniformity of color, delicacy of proportion and depth of breeding, give their claims a distinction which no other race of cattle exhibit. They are like no others—and by no intermixture of any other known breeds, have they *been* or can they be produced." Again, he says, "Mr. Geo. Patterson of Maryland, who for many years has owned the largest herd of pure Devons in the United States—some seventy

or eighty in number, remarked to the writer in 1842, that 'his cows were better milkers and yielded more butter on an average than any other breed.' His stock has descended from some of the best animals of Mr. Bloomfield, the principal breeder of the superior herd of the Earl of Leicester [Mr. Coke,] and since crossed by occasional imported bulls of the same herd."

Mr. A. B. Allen, who is well known as an observant judicious writer upon the cattle of America, in his article on "General Purpose sheep," in the April number of the *National Live Stock Journal*, while questioning the propriety of crosses for the object usually sought, he thinks that attempts to unite all the best qualities of various distinct breeds of stock in *one* is an impossibility. He closes his argument with the following high compliment to the Devon breed.

"The most perfect combination for general purpose in any one breed of animals which at this moment occurs to me, is found in Devon cattle. When bred as formerly, in England, by the late Earl of Leicester, by Mr. Patterson, of Maryland, and several others in New England, New York, and Ohio, they combine hardiness, economy of food, early maturity, with the best of dairy qualities in the cows, and are the most powerful for their size and active of working oxen, which when turned off for fattening make the very best of beef. It is a great pity that this, the most beautiful and perhaps useful of all our breeds of cattle, has been so neglected during the past few years. But breeders, both in England and America, seem to be re-awaking to its superior merits, and it is now getting into greater demand and fetching higher prices in both countries than for a considerable time past. That this may increase till the land is well stocked with them is my desire."

The *Empire State Agriculturist* says.

"The Devon is the oldest breed of pure bred cattle in the world and consequently transmit their characteristics more uniformly when crossed on natives than any other breed. Its home is in Devonshire; a country on the Southern coast of England. In quality of beef no English breed equals it; their milk is rich and wholesome and the

cream is more sought for in the London market and commands a better price, than that of any other breed, and butter made from it is firmer and retains its flavor longer. As working oxen none can compare with them. We have followed a good, lively span of horses plowing, many a day, with a handsome yoke of Devon cattle without losing a furrow. They are as intelligent, sagacious and tractable as a shepherd dog, and can be taught to perform intricate evolutions by a mere sign from their trainers, as we have witnessed many a time at fairs. Although we have been acquainted with Devons a long term of years and have seen thousands of them on Exhibition we never saw finer specimens than those that filed into the yard for their evening milking at "Shadeland."

Sheep vs. Cattle.

It is important in all branches of industry to consider the sources of income, and their availability at short periods. Sheep afford a double income, annually—lambs and wool—and they are usually about equal in value. The power of assimilating food is one of the most important of animal functions. Sir J. B. Lawes, in his experiments to determine the percentage of food utilized, or stored up, by different animals, found that sheep stored up, in increased weight, 12 per cent. of the dry food consumed, whilst cattle only laid up in increased weight 8 per cent.—that is 8½ pounds of dry food increased the weight of sheep as much as 12½ pounds did the weight of cattle. So that, if these experiments are to be trusted, sheep must be considered as excellent utilizers of food—as producing, at least, as many pounds of mutton, besides the wool, from a given quantity of food as can be produced of beef; and, as the best mutton brings as high a price as the best beef, it would appear, on this basis, that sheep would give the fleece an extra profit over cattle. On this view, sheep, on suitable lands, must be considered among the most profitable of farm stock. It is true, the dairy cow brings her profitable flow of milk to offset the fleece of the sheep; but the good dairy cow does not lay on flesh while in milk as does the sheep while growing the fleece.—*National Live-stock Journal*.



We give a life-like picture of VICTOR HUGO, one of the choicest imported stallions of Messrs. Powell Brothers, of Pennsylvania. There are busy times just now at "Shadeland," the splendid estate of the Powell Brothers, of Springboro, Crawford Co., Pa.

France, Canada, California Montana and many other remote points—north, south, east and west have had representatives at "Shadeland" within the past few years, showing most conclusively that the world at large is thoroughly appreciating the great live stock emporium of the Powell Brothers, at Springboro, Pa.

To the large collections previously on hand, they have just added a magnificent importation of over fifty head of choice animals, being determined to keep their stables, at all times, ahead of all others in both size and quality of collections, in order that they may always be prepared as they are now to suit all who may visit them desiring choice stock.

Within a few days they have made and are making shipments to Montana, Kansas, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, Virginia, Canada, &c., &c., and still the good work goes on.

We cannot let this remarkable establishment pass with only a word. Here are to be found the largest number and the finest specimens in the world, of the Clydesdale breed of horses, which the Messrs. Powell call the "King of Draft Horses." Percheron Normans are also imported yearly in large numbers. The trotting roadsters are bred in large numbers, and a quantity of those beautiful, funny little Shetland ponies, with the admired Devon cattle and lordly Holsteins, in all the purity of their respective breeds graze the pastures of this domain, containing 1,000 acres. The editor of the "Empire State Agriculturist," Rochester, N. Y., calls "Shadeland" the most noted stock farm in the world, and in

a long article, descriptive of his visit there says among other things:

THE FARM—ITS LOCATION AND SURROUNDINGS.

Had these enterprising and intelligent Stockmen instead of inheriting their estate travelled the country over to find a location exactly fitted to the manifold requirements of their businents; they could not have done better. Located upon the Erie and Pittsburg Railroad which crosses and makes connections with all the main lines, their facilities for shipping are admirable.

The surrounding country, the best farming section in Pennsylvania and containing the best stock, is remarkably healthy and has never been visited by any of those fearful contagions which in other sections have made such havoc among stock. The farm of 1,000 acres is in a high state of cultivation and the pastures covered with a rich carpet of natural grasses are well watered with living springs and clear, pebble bottomed brooks. A large creek runs through the centre of a rich valley across which the farm extends well up the hills on either side, thus giving all the varieties of soil and grasses so necessary for the health and thrift of horse and bovine. The buildings are abundant, substantial and convenient, but not showy. There are six groups of barns on different parts of the estate, all in view of the house, located with its group of barns, offices and other out-buildings on the hillside, overlooking the valley and most of the farm. The house is surrounded with extensive, well laid out and well kept grounds, planted with noble shade trees. Indeed shade is everywhere abundant, making the name "Shadeland," which the place bears peculiarly appropriate. Two or three small cottages among the trees in the rear of the house, do duty as offices for the clerks—a half dozen or more which this extensive business requires. A large, convenient and elegant building, in the most appropriate modern style of architecture is now in process of erection to take the place of these small offices.

The business of the farm is thoroughly classified, as it must needs be, to secure as they do the best results in its many departments, each of which is presided over by men whose birth, tastes and education fit them for their work. The Clydes are under the care of "a cannie Scot," an expe-

rienced Clydesdale horseman, who is furnished with the necessary number of Scotch grooms, bred to their business.

The Hambletonian roadsters are put under the supervision of an amply educated trotting horse handler, assisted by grooms well up in that department. A Hollander has charge of the Holsteins and so on, while the watchful eyes of the three brothers, *au fait* in each, is over all.

At the risk of wearying our readers with the length of this description—by far too brief to do justice to this magnificent establishment, we will name a few of the advantages offered by the Powell Brothers to all who wish the best thoroughbred stock.

They are strictly honorable and responsible men beyond a question, able and willing to make good all their representations. Buyers have the advantage of their many years' experience and superior trained judgment in the selection of stock suited to their different wants; they have the largest lot to select from found in the world; they have a world-wide reputation for keeping the *very best* and no other; none of their stock are pampered by high feeding and rendered unfit for breeding purposes, but "take the world as they find it," and as nature intended they should; they select and breed for none but the best points; they fit up no animals for show purposes at fairs, but take great pleasure in showing them at home in their every day dress and condition to all visitors."

Protection of Sheep.

"Farmers in New Jersey use goats to protect their sheep from dogs. Two goats can drive away a dozen dogs, and two are about all each farmer puts with his sheep. As soon as a dog enters the field at night the goats attack him, and their butting propensities are too much for the canine, who finds himself rolling over and over. A few repetitions of this treatment causes the dog to quit the field, limping and yelling. Formerly, when a dog entered a sheep field at night, the sheep would run wildly around and cry piteously. Since the goats have been used to guard them, they form in line behind the goat and seem to enjoy the fun."—*Exchange*.

A Culpepper farmer three years ago bought a flock of sheep, for which he paid

three hundred dollars. From that flock he has since realized two thousand one hundred dollars, and has on one farm two hundred lambs.

DEATH OF A NOTED HORSE:—S. W. Ficklin, Esq., of Virginia, announces the death of his grand old horse "The Colonel," in a touching and characteristic letter to the *Charlottesville Chronicle*. This distinguished Percheron-Norman stallion died on 21st of March, aged 20 years. He had rendered good service to the State of Virginia during many years, and his loss will be sorely felt by breeders of fine horses. He has, however, left numerous descendants to uphold his fame.

A PROLIFIC COW.—On the fourth of May, 1881, W. H. of Tioga, purchased a Holstein Cow, "Annie Darling," of Col. Hoffman, of Chemung county. On the 13th of May, 1881, she dropped a heifer calf. On the 14th of April, 1882, another heifer calf. On the 23d of March, 1883, she dropped a pair, a heifer and a bull. The first heifer calf when she was 18½ months old, dropped a heifer calf. This makes five calves from one cow, or its offspring in less than two years.—*Ex.*

Sun Mutual Aid Society.

Of Baltimore city, Md. This society, now in the fourth year of its existence, has gradually and steadily grown in numbers, strength and public confidence. Its affairs are carefully conducted on strict business principles. It aims not so much for numbers as for reliable basis for benefits to its members, their widows and orphans. It is a Maryland institution and its membership is largely in this State. It has issued over one thousand certificates, amounting to over three millions of dollars. This society pays three benefits—two of which are personal to its members. 1st. Maturity of certificates. 2nd. Permanent physical disability, and the third, to the heirs of deceased members. We can commend this society to those of our readers who may desire insurance on the mutual plan. Any information they may desire will be furnished by applying in person, or addressing *Sun Mutual Aid Society*, No. 31 N. Holliday St., Balto., Md.

MARYLAND FARMER

A STANDARD MAGAZINE,

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Live Stock and Rural Economy.

EZRA WHITMAN, Editor,

COL. W. W. W. BOWIE, Associate Editor,

141 WEST PRATT STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.

BALTIMORE, MAY 1st, 1883.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

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Special rates for cover pages.

Transient Advertisements payable in advance.

Advertisements to secure insertion in the ensuing month should be sent in by the 20th of the month.

COL. D. S. CURTIS, of Washington, D. C., is authorized to act as Correspondent and Agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the MARYLAND FARMER, in the District of Columbia Maryland and Virginia.

Our friends can do us a good turn by mentioning the MARYLAND FARMER to their neighbors, and suggesting to them to subscribe for it.

Subscribe at once to the Maryland Farmer and get the cream of agricultural knowledge.

Our Subscribers will please Notice.

The continuous increase of advertisements in our columns seems to make it necessary for us again to say to our subscribers that this large number of advertisements only shows the public appreciation of our Journal as an advertising medium, owing to the value of reading matter which causes it to be read by so many. Therefore the field for the advertiser is enlarged while the *reading matter* in the MARYLAND FARMER is never less than 32 pages, and often more—our last number had 36 pages. Our Journal is so rapidly increasing in its circulation, that the advertisements may reach 100 pages, yet, we assure our readers the body of the matter will never be curtailed in space by ads., however many they may be. The reading columns are never allowed to be encroached upon by the admission of advertisements. Good, practical articles in a paper like ours, brings circulation, and it is that which makes it popular as an advertising medium.

LARGE IMPORTATIONS.—The house of Wm. Wirt Clarke has lately received by direct importation from Europe 2,000 barrels Portland cement. This is the most prominent house in this line of business in Baltimore, representing the largest domestic manufacturers as well as foreign cements for all purposes. Comprised in the stock is plaster for all purposes, and fertilizers of foreign and domestic salts and rocks. It will be well to correspond with Mr. Clarke before ordering this class of goods. The style of this house now is Wm. Wirt Clarke & Son. Since the change they have greatly enlarged their stock, and it would be well for farmers and others wanting such articles as advertised in this journal by the Messrs. Clarke, to call and examine their large stock.

Maryland Agricultural College.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Maryland Agricultural College was held at Barnum's Hotel, on the 11th ult., for the purpose of electing five trustees for the ensuing year. Otho Williams, Esq., was selected as President of the meeting, and Col. John Carroll Walsh, Secretary. Hon. Wilmot Johnson and J. Howard McHenry were appointed a committee to ascertain the amount of stock represented, who having reported more than sufficient for a quorum, the election was proceeded with, when on motion of Hon. A. Bowie Davis, the old board, consisting of Col. John Carroll Walsh, Hon. Wilmot Johnson, Ezra Whitman, Allen Dodge and F. Carroll Goldsborough, were unanimously elected, receiving all the votes cast, the amount of stock represented being over 4,000 shares.

Everything passed off pleasantly and harmoniously, which is very gratifying, considering that there are over three hundred shareholders. The conclusion we draw is, that those interested in the college are willing to give the new President and his administration a fair trial. This is but just and right and will receive the endorsement of every person in the State who feels a sincere interest in the success and welfare of that too much abused and misunderstood institution. We feel confident the new President will make the college a success, if he be justly supported and not hampered with unjust and unnecessary criticism.

GEIST'S ADVERTISING MANUAL.—F. George Geist, the enterprising advertising agent, of 530 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., inserts advertisements in all the leading newspapers of the United States and Canada, at publisher's lowest rates. We have just received his advertising Manual for 1883, and find it a very useful pamphlet for advertisers. It has been prepared with special care and business men will be seen to appreciate it.

A GOOD MOVE FORWARD.—The Department of Agriculture has leased a piece of ground near the boundary line of the north-eastern section of Washington to be used as an experimental farm and hospital, in connection with investigations of diseases of animals. The grounds are being put in order and buildings erected thereon. Dr. D. E. Salmon, who has for a number of years been employed by the Department in the investigation of diseases of cattle, swine and poultry will take charge of the work. The Pasteur system of inoculation will be adopted, with such additions and qualifications as have been suggested by Dr. Salmon's own discoveries while engaged in investigations at his farm near Asheville, N. C. The investigations now to be made will be on a much larger scale than any heretofore attempted by the Department, and will be conducted with the view of ascertaining the origin, causes and nature of the Texas cattle fever, pleuro-pneumonia and hog and chicken cholera, together with means of preventing and curing these diseases.

PRATT'S "MILLO MAIZE"—A South American grain, advertised in another column, grows to perfection in the United States, and is said to have yielded as high as 75,000 lbs. of forage from a single acre. It is unsurpassed and unequalled for ensilage and resists drought always. Never fails to yield and is more nutritious for man and beast than native grain.

Wells' "Rough on Corns."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns" 15c. Quick, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.

F. E. WILSON & Co., 357 Central Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio, want teachers to subscribe to the *Public School Journal*, price \$1.00 per year. Their teachers agency, they say, is the largest in the United States. Graduates and teachers desiring new or improved positions should send for their circular, enclosing stamp for postage.

PRESIDENT SMITH'S ADDRESS.—We publish in this issue the address of President Smith, upon taking charge of the college. It is an able and comprehensive paper, abounding in sound and practical views, and shows that the college has the right man at the helm. Indeed everything that has been said and done by the new President since his election evinces a prudence and wisdom which could only proceed from a well poised intellect. We hope every newspaper in the State will publish the address in full, that it may be read by every person who takes an interest in the college and the cause of education.

THANKS.—We received from Major L. G., of Anne Arundel Co., Md., a box of superior claret wine, made from the Ives grape, grown on his farm near Annapolis. A richer claret with better bouquet we have rarely tasted. We return our thanks to the genial giver for his generous gift, and yet, the enjoyment of the wine gives us not as much pleasure as the knowledge that a citizen of our State has developed the fact that, in sight of the smoke of our town, as good wine can be made from our native grapes, grown on our own soil, as can be imported, after adulteration perhaps, from abroad. The day is not far distant when such expert cultivators as our friend, Major G. will make old Anne Arundel as famous for her rich wines, as she is now for her strawberries, luscious canteloupes and incomparable watermelons.

✂ We have an able communication from Hon. A. Bowie Davis, on "Common School Education," which will appear next month, as it came to hand too late for this issue, which we much regret.

THE first real skin cure ever discovered was Dr. Benson's Skin Cure. It cures all rough and scaly skin diseases and makes the skin smooth and healthy. It is an ornament to any lady's toilet.

THE AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY—Was organized in 1848 and will hold its biennial session at Philadelphia this year, on the 12th September, and continues for three days. This session will take place at the time of the Fifty-fourth Annual Exhibition of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, at Horticultural Hall, Broad street, near Locust.

All Horticultural, Pomological, Agricultural and other kindred associations in the United States and British Provinces are invited to send delegations as large as they may deem expedient, and all persons interested in the cultivation of fruits are invited to be present and take seats in the Convention. It is expected that there will be a full attendance of delegates from all portions of our country, and that this will be the largest and most useful meeting ever held by the Society. President, Hon. Marshall Pinckney Wilder, Boston, Mass; First Vice-President, Patrick Barry, Rochester, N. Y.; Secretary, Prof. W. J. Beal, Lansing, Mich; Treasurer, B. G. Smith, Cambridge, Mass. Biennial membership, \$4.00. Life membership, \$20.00.

Tested by Time. For Throat Diseases, Colds and Coughs, BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES have *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years. Price 25 cents.

We take pleasure in referring to the patent bag for fertilizers, advertisement of which appears in this number, and to which we call attention. We have seen a list of very strong certificates from prominent residents of this and other States, and manufacturers of fertilizers, who speak highly of its merit after trying it. Some of the leading houses of this and other markets have been ordering largely. Horner & Hyde are the patentees, and the bag is prepared by the Balto. Non-corrosive Bag Co. Parties desiring to inquire after this bag can address Mr. W. H. Horner, the general agent and secretary of the company, Baltimore, Md.

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This prosperous society is about to publish its transactions for 1882, in which will be included the essays read at the different meetings, many of which are singly worth the cost of the volume, especially those upon the "Strawberry;" also a directory of all who are engaged in horticultural pursuits in any way, who may avail themselves of the pages of these "Transactions," upon the very liberal terms offered. The price of the "Transactions" is fixed at \$5. or \$3 for those already members of the Society. Each patron of the directory will be entitled to a bound copy of the whole volume of Transactions of the Society, *free*, by mail. Parker Earle, President, Ills., W. H. Ragan, Secretary M. V. H. S.

EVERY WOMAN HER OWN FLOWER GARDENER—Is the title of an eminently useful work of 150 pages, by Mrs. S. O. Johnson, who has acquired an enviable reputation as a writer of charming articles on gardening and household matters, under the *nom de plume* of DAISY EYE-BRIGHT, in the columns of the *Country Gentleman* and other periodicals of kindred character. This work is written in a graceful style, and is a complete practical manual of flower gardening for ladies, with an excellent chapter on the selection and cultivation of seeds for the vegetable garden, beside other matters deeply interesting to ladies. It should be in the hands of every matron in the land. To be had at the office of the MARYLAND FARMER, for only 50 cents a copy.

CECIL COUNTY FAIR.—The managers of the Cecil County (Md.) Agricultural Society met in Elkton on Tuesday and appointed committees to make preparations for the County Fair to be held on the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th of October. Three premiums are to be offered for the best yields of corn grown on half acres of land, by boys under 16 years of age.

Slug Shot a Sure Insecticide.

Hammond's Slug Shot advertised in the columns of the MARYLAND FARMER in this and future issues, is one of the many offerings of science to meet the enemy of the great vegetable product of the world, the potato—would seem to be all that either the *potato, corn or tobacco growers* could want. It professes not only to be an insect destroyer, but a positive plant food, and as either, more than repays its cost on any crop it may be used, where the plants of that crop are liable to destruction by worms or other insects. All we know about it is, that it smells strong enough to slay Goliath, much less little bugs or worms. Mr. Bliss, the eminent seedsman and horticulturist of New York says, that it is in great demand the present year by those who tested it last season, and Dr. Hexamer, editor of *Am. Garden*, declares that it "pays him well to use it bountifully." Samples can be seen at the office of the MARYLAND FARMER, in packages of 5, 10 or 15 lbs. Price 5 cents per pound. *Our farmers would do well to try it.*

—"Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills cured my wife immediately of severe neuralgia." H. M. Cocklin, Shepherdtown, Pa. 50 cents at druggists.

THE SOUTHERN EXPOSITION—Which is to open in Louisville, Ky., on the first of August next, bids fair to be one of the most interesting industrial exhibitions of the time. All the means required for carrying it to success have been raised by popular subscription, the preparations have been pushed forward rapidly and already so much space has been engaged in the machinery department that the managers are compelled to extend their exhibition space beyond the thirteen acres of building originally proposed. Within a month of the time when the general manager opened correspondence with the country, with a view to securing exhibits, more than 230 of the largest machine building and machinery employments of the United States asked for space and steam power.

THE MARYLAND JOCKEY CLUB SPRING MEETING will be held on their splendid Pimlico course, near Baltimore, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, May the 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th. The wealth, fashion and beauty of the country, especially of Maryland will be there to enjoy the flying feet of the fleet racers over this celebrated track. The most perfect order always prevails and "fair play" is an inflexible rule of this justly popular jockey club. There are to be run during the meeting 20 races, including purse, stake and steeple chase races, ranging from one-half mile to two and a half miles in distance, both in dashes and heat races. The purses offered are large and some of the stake races are very valuable prizes, with from 7 to 37 nominations in each one. There are now offered great facilities to reach the course, besides the numberless coaches, vehicles of all sorts and the horse railroad, the new Arlington and Pimlico railway will transport passengers from Hilen, Union, Pennsylvania and Fulton Stations, Baltimore, and land them at the grand stand, during the races at 50 cents the round trip. Hon. Oden Bowie is President of the club and J. D. Ferguson, Secretary.

The Great Beatty Organ Factory.

We take the following extract from the lengthy notes of this extensive factory, by a reporter of the *New York Weekly Sun*. Mr. B. is an advertiser in our journal, to which we refer the reader.

"Washington, N. J. boasts of an organ manufactory where a complete instrument is turned out every twelve minutes. It is owned by Daniel F. Beatty, Mayor of the city. The works and yards occupy thirteen acres. It contains 180 wood and iron working machine, 420 feet of line shafting, over two miles of leather belting, over seven miles of steam and water piping, three miles of electric wires, 320 Edison lights, 400 feet of speaking tubes, and a 500 horse-power engine, and it employs over 500 hands."

Skinny Men.

'Wells' Health Renewer restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. \$1

A High Compliment to the Commissioner of Agriculture of the United States.

While the people of this country duly appreciated the great value of the late report of Dr. Loring, the present commissioner, it is pleasant to us, and must be gratifying to the learned head of the agricultural department, to see how our intelligent English cousins estimate it. The London *Morning Post*, speaks enthusiastically of it, calling Dr. Loring "real minister of agriculture," and says:—

"The volume is really full of a wonderful variety of facts, and it can now be obtained of Messrs. Trubner, on Ludgate Hill, I cordially recommend its perusal to all farmers. Members of Parliament and all who can help to get a good minister of agriculture for this country, ought to obtain it to see what can be done in America."

Sale of High-bred Stock at Poplar Grove.

Mr. E. B. Emory furnishes us with the following sales of stock from Poplar Grove during the 1st half of April, at private sale, the seven Shorthorns, with one exception, were all taken in Queen Annes, one going to Pa. Of the 17 Berkshires sold, Georgia took 6, Virginia 2, Pennsylvania 2, Maryland 7. The seven Shorthorns averaged \$175 each; the 17 Berkshires averaged \$13 53, all pigs. The sale in detail is as follows:

SHORTHORNS.—John W. Rombach, Pa., one Red b. c., by Kirklevington Lad 39528, and from Barrington Bates 12th, vol. 22; to Sam'l Jester, Md., Red b. c. Hamilton, by Sham Duke of Bath 9313, and from Miss Renick Royalty, vol. 22; and the cows Flora Bright Eyes 35th, vol. 20, Flora 41st, Mazurka, vol. 20, Melody 10th, vol. 16, and Flora Gloster, vol. 18.

BERKSHIRES.—Col. Robert A. Nesbit, Macon, Ga., 6 pigs: Charles S Beebe, Baltimore, Md., 1 pig; John Friel, Centreville, Md., 1 pig; John R. Emory, Centreville, Md., 1 pig; Chas. Taylor, Centreville, Md., 1 pig; William Collins, Centreville, Md., 2 pigs. J. M. Parr, Baltimore, Md., 2 pigs; Alfred V. Thomas, Ellicott City, Md., 1 pig; Joseph Johnson, Vincent, Pa., 2 pigs. All of the stock sold was either registered or eligible to be registered. Mr. Emory probable enjoys more thoroughbred stock than any one in Maryland; he has 8 farms containing nearly 2,000 acres devoted to the production of trotting horses, Shorthorn cattle, Berkshire hogs, Cotswold and Southdown Sheep, the purest of the pure.

Journalistic.

THE AGRICULTURAL REVIEW AND JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION—This work is ably edited by Jos. H. Real, and published by him at the low price of \$3 per year. The February and March extra has been issued, being alone a volume of 300 pages, and the full record of the proceedings of the Association at its last annual meeting in Chicago, containing all the essays, speeches, reports, &c., then and there delivered. This extra alone is worth far more than the cost of this very valuable Review for the whole year. A fine steel engraved portrait of the Hon N. T. Sprague, President of the Association, is the frontispiece to this extra issue of the Review.

THE AMERICAN ANGLER is a large quarto weekly journal, ably edited by W. C. Harris, published at 252 Broadway, New York, for \$3 per year. Handsomely illustrated and worth twice the amount of cost to all who love fish or fishing—telling, as it does, how to catch and also how to cook the finny tribe. It illustrates our American fishes from the rarest and best, down to our commonest; points out the places where the best sport is to be had, and reasons for same; of the various kinds, their habits, &c., &c. To the American angler we deem it almost indispensable as an instructive and charming companion. It is the only paper in this country devoted solely to fishing sports and should be encouraged accordingly.

THE AMERICAN SILK AND FRUIT CULTURIST, price \$1.00 per year, is a neatly printed journal, published by Glover & Campbell, 123 S. Fourth Street, Phila., Pa., and is the outgrowth of the wide spreading silk culture and manufacture of silk, which has, of late, assumed such large proportions in this country, mainly under the influence of the Ladies Silk Culture Association.

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIES.—Is a most excellent and well conducted monthly journal, published at Nashville, Tenn., at \$2 00 per annum.

SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.—This is a remarkable paper for the large quantity of useful matter it contains, monthly, for the low price of \$1 50 per year. It has a large number of very able and practical contributors to its columns. A new feature has been added for the especial benefit of the ladies, not exactly a "Fashion Depart-

ment," but lessons of instruction in dressmaking and fitting, with illustrations and designs. This will be an interesting and instructive feature and we are glad it is added, for why should not our farmers' wives and daughters dress as well and as becomingly as anybody else.

Without further enumeration of the excellencies of this magnificent journal, we advise each and every one, not a subscriber, to send \$1.50 to Jas. P. Harrison & Co., Atlanta, Ga., for a year's subscription.

LADIES' FLORAL CABINET.—Is a handsome, well illustrated monthly, for \$1 25 per year, published in New York City. This journal is devoted to the various subjects of flowers, household economies, ornamentation of lawns and houses, and all others that ladies are most concerned in. The matter is chiefly composed by eminent writers upon these subjects, and forms during the year, a volume that every female would be pleased with and instructed by studying.

New Publications.

Report of Connecticut Board of Agriculture and Experimental Station, for 1883—This well printed volume does great credit to the Secretary, T. S. Gold, under whose efforts and judgment it has been chiefly prepared. The contents chiefly consist of an account of the Storrs Agricultural School, poultry raising, birds in agriculture, ventilation in farm buildings, report of director of Experiment Station, pomology, American trotting horse, &c. Altogether it is a valuable book and in the future we may refer more particularly to the matter of its contents, giving our readers some extracts from it which will interest them.

The Scientific Angler, written by David Foster, of England, who died in 1815, and at that time known as "Old David," the Isaac Walton of the 19th century, and well edited by Wm C Harris, the accomplished editor of the *American Angler*, a handsome illustrated volume, full of information to the American sportsman, published by Orange Judd Co., 751 Broadway, New York. Price only \$1 50.

The Sailing-Boat and its Management—By C. E. Prescott, published by Orange Judd Co., 751 Broadway, N. Y., price 50 cents. Is a nice little book full of valuable hints to those who are fond of sailing boats on the water, and has a fine nautical vocabulary attached which is instructive to the landsmen as well as to the youthful sailor.

Bromide of Ethyl.—Is the title of a well written essay by Dr. Julian I. Chisholm, Professor of Eye and Ear diseases in the University of Maryland, &c. This essay shows the importance of prompt attention to these diseases by the afflicted, and we know of no institution in the country where efficient relief can be had better than at one of our Baltimore institutions, established for the benefit of such sufferers.

From the Agricultural Department of the U. S., we have received a valuable pamphlet entitled "Distribution and Consumption of Corn and Wheat," with the rates of transportation of farm products issued in March, 1888. Such documents are very useful to the farmer and merchant and redounds to the credit of this department, which is looked to as the guardian of American Agriculture.

We have received from the author an able report of the Ohio *Agricultural Experiment Station*, for 1882. This is the first annual report which has been made by this newly established station and evinces great industry and well directed judgment on the part of Mr. W. R. Lazebny, the director. It contains the results of many careful experiments and investigations in both the field and the laboratory, in regard to grain raising, stock farming and dairying, forestry, and fruit as well as vegetable culture. It will well repay perusal by any practical farmer or searcher after the truth in the culture of Mother Earth and its kindred employment.

Parish Institutions of Maryland, with Illustration from Parish Records.—By Edward Ingle, A. B. Published by the Johns Hopkins University. This is a charming leaf in American history snatched from the mouldering records of the past, and beautifully printed on heavy paper, like all the work of that classic institution.

Catalogues Received.

No. 7 Catalogue of New and Rare Roses, for 1883, from the famed house of Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y. The proprietors of this old nursery are not only practical florists and agriculturists, but have become distinguished as writers and speakers on these subjects. Mr. H. B. Ellwanger has turned his attention to the Rose, and written an admirable essay upon its cultivation and characteristics. So has Mr. C. Barry published an excellent treatise on new fruits, ornamental trees and plants; while Mr. P. Barry is the popular author of *Barry's Fruit Garden*, and the firm has given to the world

their capital "Hand Book of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs," elegantly illustrated. More reliable and honest dealers in nursery articles, or abler authors on subjects connected with trees, shrubs and flowers, are not to be found in this country.

The American Fruit Drier catalogue, giving prices and valuable information as to the mode of evaporating and drying fruits and vegetables by this simple process, &c. Sent out by American manufacturing company, Waynesboro' Pa.

THE DAIRY.

For the Maryland Farmer.

Butter by a Shortened Process.

Ever since the discovery that the souring of cream had nothing to do with developing flavor, but actually damaged it, the science of butter making has been rapidly developed, and with this improvement has come an increased consumption, and enhanced value nearly or quite double. It is as true that in the past, quite as much butter was spoiled by doing too much for it, or doing it at the wrong time, as from neglect or poor apparatus, or rather the want of it.

The "Centrifuge" has shown us that the sooner butter can be made from the milk, after being drawn, the better and more delicate the flavor, and so sweet cream butter, brine worked, is fast taking the place of sour cream butter machine worked.

As the methods of butter making are better understood, less labor is necessary to accomplish better results, and as the very "latest" in the art, we, through the FARMER ask for space, and detail the method for any plan to lighten the cares and duties of mother and wife, is a family religion that need be preached.

If the boys will exercise care and milk as cleanly as possible, one item of labor will be saved; and if a nice little room is set apart for the milk and cream, another saving will be made, for milk set in the common pantry calls always for double work.

Skim the milk before it gets sour; there is no gain made by long setting, and sour thick milk, once in the cream, makes far more labor to remove it, for at some stage the sour milk will have to be removed or the butter is off flavor at the start, and the easiest way is to not let it get into the

cream. For this same reason do not let the milk get sour in the cream before churning. It is a mistake to let cream get mouldy, for mould is a destroying angel that will again reappear in the butter, and to its great damage.

Stir the cream occasionally before churning, to let the air have a chance to ripen it, a plan that is far better than souring. If you have cream enough for ten pounds each day, churn every day, but churn every other day if the amount will warrant it. Get a revolving churn of some kind, an end over end barrel churn is best, as concussion is now the admitted best means of bringing butter. Cream does not swell in an air tight churn, because the "swell" is due to the formation of air cells, and if no additional air can be had no swelling can result, churn this cream a 59° or 60°, instead of 62° or 65° as is usual.

Stop churning as soon as the buttermilk nicely appears, and don't attempt at any state to gather it. Into this mass put a gallon of fair strength brine and give the churn a few whirls and leave it for half an hour. Then draw it off without further agitation, and in its place put a pail of clear water, and after two or three turns of the churn draw this off also. Then add a brine made of five pounds of salt and twenty pounds of water and let this stand for a short time, then draw this off and when the butter is thoroughly drained of this brine, pack the butter right out of the churn into seven pound pails, or well glazed crocks, removing the surplus moisture with a damp cloth, as the "masher," in crowding the butter into the crock, brings it to the surface. Fill your crock to within an inch of the top. Cut a piece of circular cotton cloth a little larger than the diameter of the crock, wet it in brine, spread on the butter, tuck around the edges with a little wooden chisel shaped stick, fill up the crock with wet salt, tie another cloth over the top, set in the coolest dry place in the house, and, if you ever had sweeter, nicer butter, and a longer keeping article, made with so little bother and labor as this, write me, and next month I will tell you how and why you are mistaken. JOHN GOULD.

Ohio, Jan. 24th.

♦♦♦ "Rough on Rats."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, shunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

For the Maryland Farmer.

Dairying in Connecticut.

In this branch of farming industry there have been great changes within the past few years, and, as in other branches of farming industry, while the changes has been of a character calculated to benefit the large farmer, it at the same time tends to discourage and dishearten one of moderate means.

The true principle in farming should be a system that would encourage a division of landed estate among many holders, all of whom should bountifully enrich their small holdings and from the produce thereof obtain a livelihood.

And so—so long as labor was conducted by hand, the average farmer occupied a position equally as important as his wealthy neighbor, but upon the introduction of machinery, much of which was beyond his means of procuring, he could not satisfactorily compete with his more fortunate neighbor and as a consequence, after a time became discouraged, and perhaps sold out his few acres to his more fortunate neighbor, and thus the rural population is gradually decreasing and as expressed by the *Farm, Herd and Home*, there is a merging of small farms into large ones, with an ownership of wealthy persons, whereby the native farming element of New England is fast disappearing, and the country is falling into the hands of wealthy manufacturers, New York merchants and foreign mill operators.

Formerly, dairying was carried on at the home, the good housewife attending to the milk, the saving of the cream and the manufacture of butter upon such a scale only as the extent of the dairy admitted of, but now tho' larger dairies combine under the head of creameries, where the milk is accumulated and the butter or cheese, or both are manufactured upon a large scale. The effect of this is to break down all small individual dairies, for the reason that the amount of milk in such case will not warrant the conveying of it, every day, a distance of from four to six miles to the factory, because the time spent would be worth more than the product of butter and cheese. This refers to two, three or four cows which is the usual number upon small New England farms.

So, as a result, these farmers must make a sale of their surplus butter at just such prices as a poor article of oleomargarine is sold for in the market, or else it goes begging for a purchaser, or what is worse, they must abandon dairying, except upon a scale sufficient for family demands. This tendency to centralization in the line of agriculture is fully as alarming as that of other monopolies. It is a very safe rule to adopt, that the weak should be protected and defended, because the strong and wealthy are able to care for themselves.

The signs of the times indicate that changes are required in more directions than one.

WILLIAM YEOMANS.

Columbus, Conn.

The Dairy Region the West.

A territory of about 90,000 square miles, including the whole of Iowa, the north third of Illinois and the south quarter of Wisconsin, is, we are told, to be the great dairying region of the world. Farmers are now said to get, upon the average, only about fifty per cent. of the value of the grain, the rest going for transportation; but when the farm is turned to dairying the net receipts amount to ninety per cent. In 1870 there was but little butter made in Illinois or the West, and that little was almost uniformly of poor quality. Now, there is an immense production there and Western butter and cheese command the highest prices. In 1881 more than 1,000,000 boxes of cheese and a proportionate quantity of butter were sold in Chicago.—*Exchange.*

Friesian Cattle Sales in Maryland.

Sold by Dr. F. W. Patterson, Lochearn, Md. Dutch Friesian b. c., out of Antje Kooistra, No. 209, sired by Nijdam 73, F. H. B., to James H. Trulock, Pine Bluff, Ark. B. c., out of Breeuwsma, 208, sire Van Eijzinga, No. 182, to Charles K. Harrison, Baltimore county, Md. Heifer calf, out of Sinnema 340, sire Pel No. 122 F. H. B., B. P. Rench, Hagerstown, Md.

Have you yet sent in your orders for either of the books published by the Fireside Pub. Co.? If you have not place your order at once. See their advertisement in this number and state that you saw it in this paper.

Mother Swan's Worm Syrup.

Infallible, tasteless, harmless, cathartic; for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation. 25c.

OUR LETTER BOX.

Kent Island.

Kent Island is one election district in Queen Anne's county; is 21 miles long and about 3 miles wide; bounded on the west by the Chesapeake bay, and by its tributaries entirely around; and is connected with the mainland by a draw-bridge about 100 yards in length, is easily accessible to Centreville, its shire town; has daily facilities for travel to the metropolis of the State, and there are about 100 farms on it, all of which are directly situated on the water except about half a dozen. The land is generally level and the quality of the soil varies from a rich loam to almost any adaptability to grow everything that is indigenous to this latitude. Owing to its convenient location to markets, its capabilities to grow crops, and the great inducements it offers to pleasure seekers as a place for summer resort, it is destined at some future day (not far away) to become the "Garden Spot of Maryland."

It abounds in water luxuries—oysters, fish, terrapin, wild ducks, geese and swan; and anyone who has the taste for such dainties can have his table loaded with them all the time in their season. Oysters caught from the deep waters outside and planted along its shores, command \$3 to \$4 per bbl., and it only takes two years to accomplish it—the seed costing 12½ cents per bushel and the grown plant will readily bring \$1.00, the profits are enormous. Many of her citizens have made money at it and there is more in it still. There are situations around its shores that might command the attention of men of enterprise to build hotels, and afford accommodations for bathing purposes that beggars description by the writer. Its shores for 30 miles are shallow, the bottom hard and perfectly safe for ladies and their children to bathe with safety, and people with small means could have pleasures near at home, at a small expense, second to no watering place known.

Kent Island will challenge the world for its fine sheep and geese. Is the peer of any other country for wheat raising, and has a peculiar adaptability to grow peaches in abundance when they fail elsewhere, owing, we suppose, to the condition of the atmosphere surrounding it, and the soil is

replete in resources to improve its barren waters and elevate its land to a higher state of cultivation.

Her farmers are mostly grain farmers, and whilst it is their pride to grow from 20 to 40 bushels of wheat to the acre, they endeavor to dot their fields with stock of all kinds, and still expect fine grass. A distinguished gentleman, once visiting the place, from Pennsylvania, and noticing pasture fields eaten off close by too much stock, remarked that "Kent Island was the greatest place in the world; that his State, with its abundance of grass, could not produce better stock than was on that hard grazed field." There seems to be strength in the grass and something in its surroundings that cause geese to weigh from 20 to 30 lbs. each, when fattened; sheep of imported Cotswold breed to weigh from 150 to 250 lbs. carcass, and yield from 12 to 20 lbs. wool per head, and this is not only found among fanciers, but to a great extent with the general farmer, whose stock has but a dash of the pure blood. Here the peach and other fruits hold on, when they fall off the trees elsewhere. We have known full crops here, when entire failures were had even in the same county not 20 miles distant.

There is hardly a farm on it but has such a variety of soil, that one may have a good peach orchard and can raise everything that thrift and industry may prompt him to try. The land is owned by her own people (only one stranger having settled here) and will readily bring from \$30 to \$100 per acre; her people are intelligent, as a whole; have good schools, plenty of churches, daily mails, and stores enough to furnish the comforts of life, and her people are not envious of the advantages that any other place affords. Hoping I have not tried your readers in my description of a place entirely unknown to many, and which is so dear to its own people, I will leave the matter in their hands to prospect the place and prove the truth of these assertions. Yours truly, ED. C. LEGG.

Kent Island, Md., March, 21, 1883.

Arithmetic of Corn.

Sparta, Ga., Mar. 22, 1883.

Mr. E. Whitman:—I see in your last issue a small article headed "Corn as a Mathematician." Why corn never has an odd row? It is because two evens never

make an odd, but two odds make an even. Corn cobs are divided in sections, and each section has 2 rows; when it first silks and for some time each section has the appearance of only one row, and in the growth every other grain passes to the right and left, making two rows of grain. When a field of corn has been silking for a week, examine one ear each day until you see the cause of even rows of corn.

Respectfully,
DAVID DICKSON.

Clover and Grass—The most important crops to the farmer who wishes to improve his soil—How to raise them successfully.

EDS. MD. FARMER:—

The very serious difficulty the farmers have labored under for years, and that I have experienced great losses in contending with, viz:—the difficulty of getting a good set of clover, has at last been met by a combined implement invented by myself. It has long since been proven that harrowing and rolling fall sown wheat in the spring is of great advantage to the wheat. The implement referred to will not only do this thoroughly, but will prevent the usual risk attending the sowing of grass seed in the spring on the wheat, by sowing fertilizer and harrowing it in on the surface of the ground, and in so doing prepare a seed bed to receive the grass seed. Immediately after the harrow the grass seed is distributed broadcast in any quantity desired, and can be sowed with equal regularity, wind or not. Then follows the roller covering the grass seed a proper depth and pressing the earth to the roots of the wheat and thoroughly leveling the surface of the ground. In other words, I have invented a combined machine for sowing fertilizer and harrowing it in on the surface of the ground, and sowing grass seed on this prepared seed bed, and covering them with roller, fertilizer attachment, harrow, grass seeder and roller, all in one. The simplest, most economical and complete implement ever offered to the farmer, that will accomplish so much. Either one of the attachments can be used with the roller, or the whole of them can be taken off in a few minutes, and the roller used alone. The gearing is the simplest possible, not a cog wheel about the machine. Any boy who

can drive a span of horses can manage it as easily as a man. He can raise the harrow from the ground and cut off fertilizer and grass seed, without leaving his seat or stopping the team; he has only to keep fertilizer and grass seed in their respective boxes, and drive until he finishes the job. What induced me to apply my mind to the construction of this implement was the great difficulty I had to contend with in getting a good stand of grass, particularly on fall sown wheat. From experience I have found it safer to sow clover seed after freezing weather was over and the ground in proper condition to harrow. By harrowing, sowing the seed and then rolling, I have never failed in getting a good set of clover, but I have experienced each year, a great difficulty in accomplishing the three operations before a change of weather would take place. By the time the harrow would be far enough in advance of the seed sower to enable him to sow for half a day without stopping, often the weather would change, and if to a rain the ground would settle together and be in as unfit condition to receive the seed as before harrowing. Then again, often after the seed was sown, the weather would become unfavorable for rolling. (It is impossible for the roller to keep up with the seed sower unless he loses two-thirds of his time.) Having experienced the above serious difficulties, I concluded to try and make a combined machine that would complete the entire work in one operation. This, I have succeeded in doing, and the same implement will answer for a number of other purposes. It will sow fertilizer or plaster, and harrow it in after corn is planted, and put the land in complete order, thereby insuring prompt germination of seed by pressing the soil close to them and keeping in the moisture. A splendid implement to run over grass land in the spring. Will re-seed vacant spots and sow fertilizer on them. The driver can cut off the fertilizer and seed (either or both,) in an instant, and put them on just as quickly. The Patent Office has granted my application for a patent, and as soon as I can get a number of them built, I propose sending you an explanatory cut and getting you to insert an advertisement for their sale.

T. R. CRANE.

Mantua Farm, Northumberland Co., Va.

[Shall be glad to have you do so that

our readers may be possessed of so valuable an implement.—EDS. MD. FAR.]

HORTICULTURAL.

For the Maryland Farmer.

Cultivation of Oats.

Oats may be raised on a diversity of soils and with good results. They grow well over a wide range of latitude, and with proper cultivation, supplementing the sowing good seed, they are a profitable crop to raise. They are grown for their grain, as a primary consideration, but the straw also makes an excellent fodder when cut while it is somewhat green, or at least before it becomes harsh. If it is struck with rust, it is of little value for feeding purposes as stock do not relish it. Green oats cut when a foot or two in height make a good crop for soiling purposes. Here, the dry straw, after threshing, is worth much less than rye straw, though it is used somewhat for manufacturing into paper. Oat straw is now worth \$8.00 per ton, and rye straw \$10.00. Perhaps, a better and more profitable way to use oat straw is to cut it up with hay, to be wet and mixed with bran or meal, as fed for horses.

Some claim that the oat crop is very exhaustive to the soil, but this opinion is not accepted by others of our best farmers. The following enumeration shows the comparative exhaustiveness of different grains: Oats 5; barley 7; rye 10; wheat 13. If these figures are even approximately correct, it shows that the claim of oats being most exhaustive is wide of the truth. A bushel of oats weighing 34 pounds absorbs 20 pounds of nutritive matter from the soil; a bushel of barley weighing 46 pounds, takes 30½ pounds; a bushel of rye weighing 55 pounds takes 38½, and a bushel of wheat weighing 59 pounds takes 46 pounds. As a profitable farm crop, on soils adapted to them, oats should be more extensively sown, and thorough preparation of the soil will repay the extra labor expended upon it.

J. W. D.

The O K Mammoth Prolific Potato.

This potato, now four years old from the seed, has been pronounced by Josiah Hawkins, of Connecticut—a good judge—

after eating it, "a grand potato." It originated in the State of New York. The skin is white with a yellowish cast, giving them a very rich appearance; well covered with a rough netting, eyes few and lie even with the surface, the cluster of eyes at the seed end lying well around to the side. They cook perfectly, very vigorous, and resist the ravages of the bugs to a great degree, the very best of keepers, ripens medium early, and in productiveness are simply wonderful.

We have received from J. A. Everitt, of Watsonstown, Pa., the champion potato grower of the country, a few of his O. K. Mammoth Prolific potatoes for trial. This potato is claimed to be the most productive of any in existence, and we must say for beauty of appearance and fine table qualities we never saw its superior (having tested it) both by sight and taste.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

This old and valued society, at its meeting in Boston, on the 24th February, 1883, had under consideration the subject of "HARDY GRAPES." Several prominent horticulturists gave their views. Mr. Hunt opened the discussion; after speaking of the improvements in grape culture, said:

"The grape is one of the most delicious and healthful fruits. Our chief fruit crop is apples, but those bear only once in two years, while grapes bear every year, with seldom a failure. They can be grown on poor soils not adapted to general farming."

"If a vineyard cannot be properly cared for, it is better to cut it down. The ground should be thoroughly prepared, by plowing thoroughly, but not very deeply. It should be furrowed out where the vines are to be planted, to save the expense of digging holes. If they are to be tied to stakes, they should be set eight feet apart; if a trellis is to be used the rows may be ten feet apart and the vines six feet in the rows. When tied to stakes, two arms are grown, and they are pruned on the spur system. On trellises, both the spur and the renewal systems are used. The system is not important, the vine will accommo-

date itself to any. The grower should know what quantity of fruit and foliage to retain. Over-cropping must especially be avoided and one can only learn by experience how heavy a crop a vine will carry."

Hon. Marshall P. Wilder spoke of the capacity of our country for the production of grapes, and the excellence and necessity of the fruit. No other fruit, except the strawberry, is attracting so much attention, and none except the apple is so important. Wherever wild species grow, improved varieties can be produced by skill and art. The time is not distant when this will be the vineland of the world, especially if the phylloxera continues in Europe. The flavor of the native grape, formerly so much objected to, will, when modified by skill and art, constitute one of the greatest excellences of the grape. This, which was foretold by the speaker many years ago, is now being recognized as true. Mr. Wilder closed by naming the following varieties of grapes as possessing valuable characteristics: Early—Moore's Early, Worden, Early Victor and Niagara. Well-established varieties—Concord, Delaware, Brighton, Eumelan, Barry, Martha, Lindley, Wilder. White grapes—Martha, Lady, Prentiss, Pocklington, Niagara and President Hayes. Grapes of refined flavor—Brighton, Lindley, Jefferson and others.

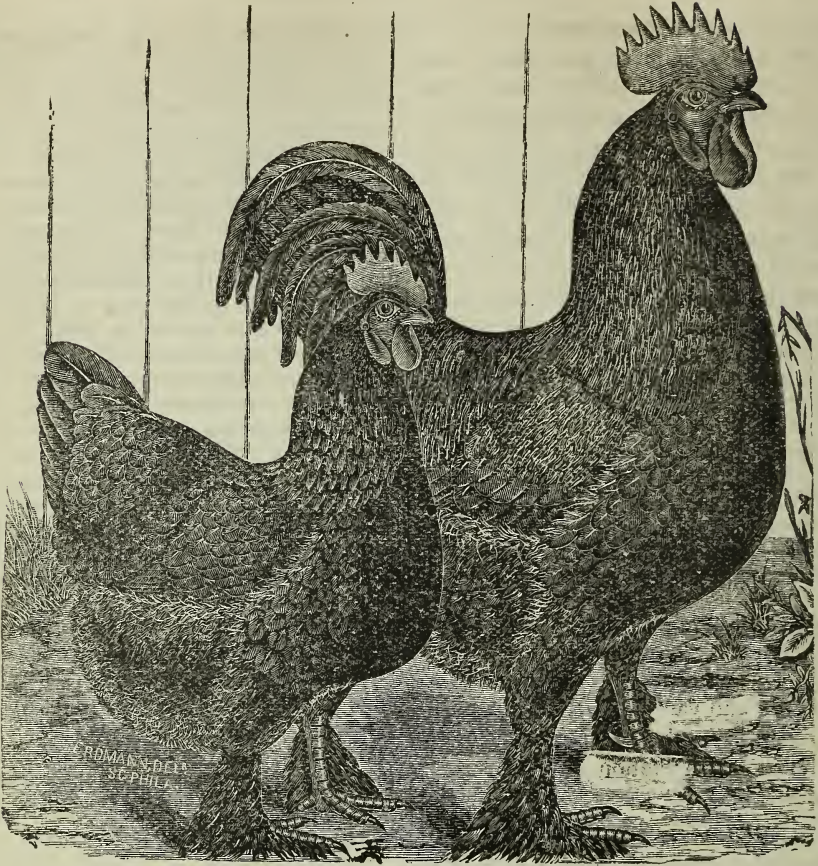
The rose bug a great enemy to the grape

Mr. Moore gave an account of the habits of the rose bug, from which it appears that they cannot be reached in the egg, larva, or chrysalis state, but must be attacked in the perfect form, and then in no way but hand picking. As long as he could remember he saw them as thick as they are now. In 1823, John Lowell described an apple tree as covered with them, and about the same time Dr. Green of Marshfield gathered eighty in his hand from a rose bush at one grab. A steel colored bug, which eats up the germ of the bud, is troublesome, and he seems to know when any one is coming after him.

Mr. Moore thought it was not desirable to use animal manure for grapes, and he has to be careful even with bones and ashes. He has several acres of grapes which have had no manure.

Mr. Talbot said that he picked the rose bugs as long as one remained.

Mr. Hunt advised the planting of early varieties like the Moore's Early.



LANGSHANS.

This new Asiatic breed has already attained considerable popularity. In color of plumage the Langshans are a rich metallic black, and resemble the Black Cochins, but are a distinct breed. They are round and deep in body, with breast broad, full and carried well forward. They attain maturity early and grow to a large size; a cockerel of 7 or 8 months old, fattened, will weigh 10 lbs. and pullet same age, 8 lbs. Their meat and skin are white and they are an excellent table fowl, the meat being of a delicate flavor. They are first rate layers and not inveterate sitters; they lay better than any other Asiatics.

The laying qualities of the Langshans are certainly remarkable for so large a breed, none are better winter layers, and few so good the year round, and when their large size and quick growth are taken into

consideration, the Langshans must certainly be acknowledged a most profitable breed. It is not too much to say that they lay as well as the best laying strains of Plymouth Rocks. Being a new breed they will command a more ready sale than the older varieties that are more generally disseminated; hence it will pay farmers and others to grow them to sell surplus stock to neighbors. Their fine qualities, together with their handsome appearance and fine, stylish carriage, cannot fail to make this breed prove eminently satisfactory.

For the above cut we are indebted to Messrs. Potts Brothers, publishers of the *Farmer's Magazine and Rural Guide*, Parkesburg, Chester Co. Pa., who have as fine Langshans as can be found in America, consisting of one yard of Samuel's strain of hens, mated with a Croad cock, and a yard of Croad hens, mated to a Samuel's cock. Pullets commenced to lay at five months old

'Our Egg Value.

The report of the Department of Agriculture gives the total cash value of several farm products, per annum, as follows :

Corn, \$480,643,4000; wheat, \$494,675,779; hay, 271,934,950; oats, 118,666,550; potatoes, 76,249,500. It has also been clearly shown that the annual value of the poultry and eggs consumed and sold in this country amounts to the respectable sum of \$475,000,000, or more than any other product in this country with the exception of corn, and is exceeded by this product only five million dollars.—*Poultry Monthly.*

OF late years "fancy" pigeons are much less numerous than formerly. Although they are ornamental appendages to country residences, and in no manner destructive to gardens or lawns they are but little in demand. As a rule, the highest priced pigeons are the most difficult to raise. The "cropper" ranks among these, a faultless pair being worth \$100. Fan tails range in price from \$5 to \$8 per pair, and ruff-necks from \$3 to \$5. Tumblers can be almost as easily raised as common pigeons, and three or four broods in a year are not uncommon; a pair of choice birds are worth \$10, but we have known them to command \$40.

A \$10,000 Romance.

A true romance in real life recently took place in Louisville, Ky. The circumstances were these: Miss Alcene Vanderespt, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of our well known and esteemed druggist, had a well known young gentleman, also of Louisville, paying her attentions, and both being possessed of a speculative spirit and unknown to the other, purchased a \$1 ticket in the Commonwealth Distribution Company. It so happened that each took a half ticket with the same number, and when the drawing terminated they had drawn \$5,000 each, their number having drawn the \$10,000 prize. When the young gentleman called to tell his good fortune, his surprise was great to find his sweetheart was also entitled to congratulations. Of course, a wedding soon followed, for it was self-evident they were intended for each other, and the young gentleman is now the owner of a prosperous business, and at his request we refrain from giving his name also. Now let all young gentlemen and ladies go and do likewise. Next drawing, May 31st. 1,960 prizes, \$112,400. Capital prize \$30,000. Tickets only \$2. Send your order immediately to R. M. Boardman, Louisville, Ky.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. \$1 Druggists

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.**Chats with the Ladies for May.**

BY PATUXENT PLANTER.

MAY.

"Skies are glowing in gold and blue,
What did the brave birds say?
Plenty of sunshine to come, they knew,
In the pleasant month of May."

"She calls a breeze from the South to blow,
And breathe on the boughs so bare,
And straight they are laden with rosy snow,
And there is honey and spice in the air!"

"Oh! the glad, green leaves! Oh! the happy wind!
Oh! delicate fragrance and balm!
Storm and tumult are left behind
In a rapture of golden calm."

"From dewey morning to starry night
The birds sing sweet and strong,
That the radiant sky is filled with light,
That the days are fair and long:"

"That bees are drowsy about the hive—
Earth is so warm and gay!
And 't is joy enough to be alive
In the heavenly month of May!"

MAY is the youngest, sprightliest and sweetest daughter of spring. So bright, and dresses in such gay robes that she has been called the "Bride of the year." Flowers and grass spring up and flourish wherever her foot touches. Under balmy influences, nature adorns itself gorgeously, and

"Oh! who that has an eye to see,
A heart to feel, a tongue to bless,
Can ever undelighted be,
With nature's magic loveliness."

After the cold restraints upon open-air pleasures, a long winter has imposed, there are but few of my fair friends who are not ready to enjoy the lovely days of May, and whose thoughts do not turn upon the cultivation of flowers and the anticipations of the coming fruits and vegetables. Every young girl is now in a state of feverish excitement about the flowers she intends to grow, and is busy in the arrangement of her flower border or garden, well knowing that

"Flowers! bright, beautiful, love-beaming flowers—
They are linked with life's sweetest and sunniest hours;

Like stars about our pathway
They shine so pure and fair,
Blooming in rich profusion,
Greeting us everywhere.

All such as may be intrusted in these loveliest of nature's products, should procure a copy of "DAISY EYEBRIGHT'S" instructions, and prettily written little manual entitled "Every Woman her own Flower Gardener."

Attention to flowers is one of the pleasantest occupations of young maidens and children, and while they are enjoying in this "labor of love" their moments of recreation, they are pinking their cheeks and drinking in healthy draughts from the sun-bath; and their light work on the

border or parterre, gives additional invigoration to the body. During such hours devoted to recreation and acquisition of robust health, how much satisfaction to the mind would accrue, by the practical application of the rudimentary principles of Botany, if that science had received proper attention during their scholastic studies.

What a world of pleasure is opened to the young mind by an intimate acquaintance with science of botany and the practical use of the microscope to illustrate the teachings of that science and developing at the same time the many beauties and wonders of plants hidden to the naked eye. Let me then urge upon you the equal, or rather, the greater importance of acquiring some knowledge of botany, and possessing a good microscope, before you begin to plant flowers and shrubs and cultivate plots of ground.

I intended to talk this month of "Higher Education" for women, but must defer it to a more convenient season, as it requires a preamble of some extent to show that what I call a "Higher education," would be considered the reverse, or misnomer, by the learned scholars of the day. Some writers of ephemeral fame have lately ridiculed the idea of a diploma from a college for efficiency in the study of agriculture in all its branches, and laughingly talk of it as useless as a college diploma for cookery and other household duties. What I call *higher*, these disciples of college "Humanities," Biologists and Philosophers would term *lower* education to be confined to the ignorant, manual-labor servitors. I hope to show at no distant day that "Higher Education" for women consists in the application of scientific principles to the commonest of household duties, and that without the latter are performed with skill and judgment, based upon the reasonings and common sense evolved from science, there will not much happiness flow from matrimony unless there be on one or the other side of the house wealth enough to hire skilled labor to make up for the ignorance of the "better half" in such matters. Man is a bear or tiger in a house-hold, unless his grosser nature—appetite—is appeased by what to him daily appears as agreeable surprises. A diploma from a sensible authority, to a cook, laundress, house-keeper, &c., as to qualification and education in such lines of duty would be of infinite advantage to the recipient. He or she would get employment where a party only practical without such a certificate of thorough fitness would starve for the want of work

Flies and Bugs

Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by 'Rough on Rats' 15c.

Contents for May Number.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Address of Augustine J. Smith	133
Silos and Ensilage	135
Farm Work for May	135
Garden Work for May	136
The Potato	137
Pleuro-Pneumonia	139
Fish	140
Loosen the Soil	140
"Fearless" Railway Threshing Machine	141
Preparing Seed and Planting Corn—D.S.C.	143
Editorial Notes	149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154
Md. Agricultural College	151
Md Jockey Club	154
Sales of Fine Stock	154 158

HORTICULTURAL.

Cultivation of Oats J. W. D.	160
The O K Mammoth Prolific Potato	160
Massachusetts Horticultural Society	161

LIVE STOCK REGISTER.

A Famous Prize Winner, "The Judge"	145
Devon Cattle	145
Sheep vs. Cattle	146
"Shadeland Farm"	148
Protection of Sheep	149
A Prolific Cow	149

DAIRY.

Butter by a Shortened Process—J. G.	156
Dairying in Connecticut—Wm. Yeomans	157
The Dairy Region the West	158

THE APIARY.

Comb Honey—Marketing of—C. H. Lake ..	142
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OUR LETTER BOX.

Kent Island—E. C. Legg	158
New Implement to sow seeds, &c., harrow and drill at one time—T. R. Crane	159
Arithmetic of Corn	159

ILLUSTRATIONS.

The Kirkwood Windmill	136
"Fearless" Threshing Machine	141
The Bee "Counter-box" 2 illus.	142
Angus Bull "The Judge"	144
"Victor Hugo"	147
Langshans	162

POULTRY HOUSE.

Langshans	162
Our Egg Value	163

LADIES DEPARTMENT.

Chats with the Ladies for May	163
PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED	155
CATALOGUES RECEIVED	156
JOURNALISTIC	155

ERRATA—We regret that some important errors in the able Bee papers of Mr. Lake should have accidentally occurred. On page 108, *adopted* should be used instead of "adapted." The first word on page 109, should read *June* instead of "January." (This is a bad error, as the time is mid-winter, and bees in this locality are snugly packed up.) Page 109, 37th line, read "over the bees, not 'beds,'" and other trivial mistakes that we hope the reader will correct for himself.